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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,672 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1975 Established 1887

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... Temp. 8-4 (46-39). Tomorrow variable. ... 3-3 (48-36). Yesterday's temp. 8-4 (43-39). ...DON: Cloudy. Temp. 9-2 (48-36). Tomorrow ... Yesterday's temp. 55-39 (10-4). CHAN... Slight to moderate. ROME: Variable. Temp. ...-68). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp 13-6 ... Yesterday's temp. 10-1 (50-34). ...DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	4.1 Pd.
Belgium	12 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	12 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	10 E.e.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Pts.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 5	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	70 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	280 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	35 c.
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

Fading Idea of 'Europe'

rom Britain to Turkey, Nations Are Turning Inward

By Flora Lewis

ARIS (NYT).—The Western opean countries are looking eadingly inward despite the vival and even the progress he European Common Mar- and despite growing unity in many aspects of Eu- ean life.

ach country is focusing on own problems—similar ugh to the troubles next r but magnified by an im- liacy that no longer attaches he broad questions of Euro- n development. As a result the inward focus, the dif- nces between European ntries and within regions are lighted once again.

he vision of Europe—a com- ity to replace the rivalries a bloody millennium—has fad- Though statesmen preach rnationalism and people feed clothe themselves with ducts from all over the world, statesmen do not practice t they preach and the people ne anyone but themselves the absence of international peration and support.

he expectation of political ty, of common economic poli- to deal with inflation and mployment, of a real com- n parliament and a common rency—all that has receded n the realm of concrete and, it seemed, realistic goals to the realm of vague hopes, even though 1980 officially remains the target date for a United Europe.

Sir George Weidenfeld, the British publisher, whose background and curiosity keep him intimately involved with a score of countries, spoke of his "next trip to Europe." He blinked with surprise when the insularity of the phrase was called to his attention. It is a change: not long ago he and his friends spoke of going to the Continent and would have been annoyed at the suggestion that they lived outside Europe.

A Bonn politician, Kurt Hans Biedenkopf, general secretary of the leading opposition party, the Christian Democratic Union, commented: "My children pay no attention to borders any more. When they plan a holiday, it's in terms of a city or a mountain area, without thinking of what country it's in. They aren't nationalist in that sense, but they aren't European either."

"They don't expect anything from Brussels," he added, referring to the European community's headquarters, "and they have no interest in building European or international institutions. For them, politics means changing German society."

Peter Jay, the young, leftish economic correspondent for the Times of London, had an unusual argument to support his fervent opposition to the Common Market.

"Europe won't really get anywhere with economic union unless it forms a serious political union," he said, "and it can't achieve an effective political union unless it unites militarily. Every time somebody has tried to unite Europe militarily, it's been a disaster. It turns out to mean a Napoleon or a Hitler. We're much better off to stay outside and rely on America."

The persons interviewed—from England to Turkey and from Portugal to Sweden—brought out how much their concerns have become interlocked. Their decision-makers are grappling with similar problems—the problems of industrial and increasingly urban societies—though sometimes from conflicting viewpoints. And the accidents of history, the constraints of geography and the weight of custom have developed different degrees of capacity to deal with the overriding issues.

Still, for all the differences among Europeans, Europe has been increasingly homogenized.

The glass and concrete towers puncture the sky of every

Continued on Page 4, Col. 7

Reds Seize City, Pose A Threat To Danang

By Bernard Weinraub

SAIGON, March 24 (NYT).—North Vietnamese tanks and troops reportedly isolated the northern city of Danang today by capturing a major provincial capital 35 miles to the southeast.

Tam Ky, the capital of Quang Tin Province, fell after heavy shelling and an infantry assault that began at dawn, according to reports from regional soldiers and refugees in and near Danang, which is South Vietnam's second largest city.

The fall of Hué, about 55 miles northwest of Danang, appeared near. The city itself was reported quiet, nearly deserted except for some Saigon government troops, but the airport at Phu Bai, just to the south, was under constant fire and closed to air traffic.

Heavy Fighting

In the southern part of the country, meanwhile, heavy fighting was reported in the Tay Ninh area, northwest of Saigon.

Apparently concerned over the possibility of a North Vietnamese thrust on Saigon itself, President Nguyen Van Thieu announced the appointment of a new governor of the capital's military district. He is Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Ninh, general inspector of the armed forces, who replaces Adm. Chung Tan Gang.

The appointment was said to be part of a plan to bolster the defense of the capital with air-

- U.S. is sending a carrier in case of need to evacuate foreigners from Indochina. Page 2.
- Saigon setbacks attributed to leadership crisis. Page 2.

borne and ranger troops and to put trusted officers in command of the Saigon area. The city has been swept with rumors of dissatisfaction in the army, especially among officers born in North Vietnam who fled to the South in 1954 when the Geneva accords divided the nation.

There is virtually no resupply to Hué and troops are fed on stockpiled supplies. The government has removed at least part of the civil administration from the ancient city. Postal authorities today stopped accepting telegrams to the city and normal telephone lines were out of operation.

The loss of Hué—and the cutting of the route south to Danang—coupled with the take-over of Tam Ky, means that the North Vietnamese are cementing their dominance in the big northern provinces and posing a direct threat to Danang.

President Nguyen Van Thieu has vowed that Danang, Qui Nhon, Nha Trang and other coastal cities would remain in government hands, despite the abandonment of huge chunks of territory in the northern two-thirds of South Vietnam.

It is evident in Saigon that the abrupt pullback of government forces—which has severely eroded army morale and stunned the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.

REFUGEES — South Vietnamese await government boats after fleeing to Danang.

As Refugees Pour Southward

Saigon Plans to Resettle 2 Million

By Don Oberdorfer

SAIGON, March 24 (WP).—The South Vietnamese government plans to resettle up to 2 million refugees who fled the current Red offensive in permanent new homes far away from their former ones. This ambitious and potentially expensive program is a virtual admission that provinces now being given up will be permanently lost.

Deputy Premier Phan Quang Dan, disclosing the extensive plan for resettlement in a press conference and subsequent interview, estimated that the three-week-old realignment and offensive have already created about 900,000 new refugees, two thirds of them in the northernmost part of the country, known administratively as Military Region I. Before the action is over, the number of refugees may climb to about 2 million, the minister said.

Most of the refugees are expected to come from the northern areas, where Communist forces have been swiftly and steadily extending their sway, with masses of people clogging the available roads, waterways and ocean transport to get away. They will be resettled primarily in untilled or reclaimed land in the center of South Vietnam, hundreds of miles closer to Saigon than their original homes, according to Mr. Dan. "Most of them are going to stay" in their new areas, he predicted.

Resettlement Districts

Mr. Dan mentioned several provincial areas of the II and III Corps regions near Saigon as potential resettlement districts. But it remains to be seen whether the government can maintain sufficient security in the countryside, even in those regions, to make resettlement work.

During the course of the fighting in Indochina perhaps half of South Vietnam's 20 million inhabitants have been forced out of their homes at one time or another to escape insecurity, Communist domination or warfare, according to Mr. Dan's estimate. But this situation is in many respects fundamentally different from previous ones. The Saigon government does not have the means to hold out realistic hope of recapturing the areas being lost.

Vast social as well as military upheavals have taken place during the war, with the South Vietnamese population going from 15-per-cent urban in 1960 to 43-per-cent urban in 1972. The uprooting and wholesale relocation from region to region will bring further trials to the long-suffering Vietnamese.

The latest torments to be inflicted on them could be seen this week from Hué in the north to the mountain roads between the Central Highlands and the sea, and even in the region close to Saigon.

Hundreds of thousands of persons, with their chickens, ducks and pigs and a few paltry possessions, clung for dear life to precarious perches on trucks, barges and conveyances of every description in flight from their homes. Some were fleeing to escape Communist domination, others to escape the possibility of death in war.

Danang, the country's second-largest city, is choked with refugees, officially estimated to number 300,000. Most have been taken off the streets and led to temporary shelters in schools and other public places. Despite

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Ford Sets Review of U.S. Policy In Mideast

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—President Ford has ordered a total reassessment of U.S. policy in the Middle East but he expressed the hope today that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy may resume.

Twenty-one congressional leaders from both parties met with Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger at the White House and gave their unanimous support to U.S. Middle East policy and the secretary of state's peace-making efforts.

Afterward, presidential spokesman Ron Nessen told reporters, "The prospect of war in the Middle East is highly unlikely, the President hopes." He said, "The door is open for talks to continue in whatever forum the two sides think best."

At the State Department, spokesman Robert Anderson said there was no question that U.S. military and economic assistance for Israel would continue but he indicated that the degree of support could lessen.

Mr. Kissinger said, "We are not engaged in any punitive actions. There is no question of cutting off any aid. Aid will be determined in relation to the overall situation."

Mr. Anderson said that the overall U.S. attitude toward Israel would be reviewed. He said that a reassessment would be made of U.S. relations with Arab countries also.

The Senate unanimously adopted a resolution supporting U.S. efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and urging that they continue. Mr. Kissinger returned from the Middle East last night after a breakdown of negotiations.

Mr. Nessen said that, despite the deadlock in Mr. Kissinger's efforts with Egypt and Israel, "there certainly was a momentum toward a peaceful settlement and the President and the secretary hope it will continue."

Mr. Nessen emphasized that the peace talks "have only been suspended" in an effort to give the two countries a chance to reassess the next step, which could also be a return to a Geneva conference.

Mr. Ford's reassessment of U.S. policy was decided on last night after the President conferred with Mr. Kissinger shortly after his return. It will involve "all aspects and all countries in the Middle East," Mr. Nessen said. While he would not specifically include the issue of U.S. armament supplies in the Middle East in the reassessment, he did not rule it out.

The four top congressional leaders said that they had given Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger their unanimous support.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., said, "We are approach-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

- Egyptian foreign minister says Israel must be punished for peace-talks failure. Page 2.
- Rabin discounts foe's threats; Knesset backs his hard line. Page 2.

Terrorists' Release Demanded

rench Ambassador Seized y 3 Guerrillas in Somalia

AIROBI, March 24 (UPI).— e armed guerrillas who kid- ed the French Ambassador Somalia yesterday, today de- ded that the French govern- t release two convicted ter- ts within 36 hours.

e gunmen seized Jean ry, 57, on a crowded street e Somali capital of Moga- and took him to a seaside where they began negotia- with Paris today through an Ambassador Giorgio Ja- elli.

eavily armed policemen sur- ded the building and cor- d off the Indian Ocean city. ambassador said in a tele- e call to his embassy: "I'm well. I'm in good shape" e negotiations continued.

is is the third kidnapping French envoy since 1973. Palestinian Japanese guer- seized the French Ambas- r to the Netherlands last and the ambassador to was abducted in 1973.

French Embassy spokesman ogadishu said three kid- ers seized the ambassador as nerged from mass at Moga- Cathedral and fired a vol- f shots over the heads of lis who tried to come to his e.

the negotiations, the kid- ers said they belonged to a calling itself the Front for Liberation of the Somali

ey demanded the release of colleagues identified as Os- Rabeh and Omar Elmi eh, both serving jail sen- s in France for terrorist in- ts in the neighboring French itory of the Afars and the

e kidnappers gave France 36 s to release the two prisoners later, according to diplomatic ts reaching here, demanded ircraft to fly themselves and ambassador to Southern en, where negotiations would nue.

wever, it was unclear wheth- e 36-hour "countdown" had ally begun. There was also ner diplomatic report that gunmen had also demanded 000 in ransom.

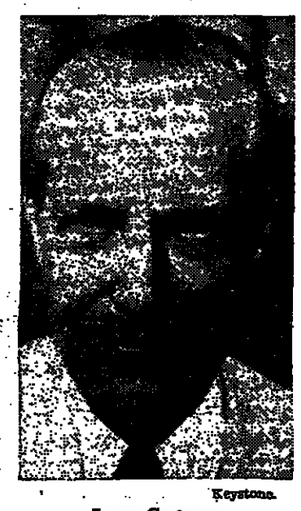
e embassy spokesman in adishu said: "I cannot say e reported demands [for the om] are being met." In Paris, vernment spokesman declin- o say whether the gunmen's unds were being met.

mali President Mohammed Barre sent a telegram to ch President Valéry Giscard

Million in Italy nch Walkouts

OME, March 24 (UPI).—Rail- men halted trains throughout tonight in the first strike the spring. Civil servants, hands, lawyers and gasoline ributors said they would be

ployees of the state railroads n their 24-hour strike at m., halting trains at the st stations. Civil servants, hers and farm workers—a of about 4.7 million per- joined the strike late to- t, also for 24 hours. All were g for higher cost-of-living rances and pensions to keep with Italy's 25-per-cent an- inflation rate.



Keystone.

Jean Gueury

Rebel Kurds Reportedly Flee Enclave, Surrender Weapons

BEIRUT, March 24 (AP).—Thousands of Kurdish rebels are reported to be fleeing their enclave in northern Iraq and surrendering their weapons either to the Iranian Army or the forces of Baghdad.

Travelers returning from Kurdistan, near the Iranian border, reported confusion and gloom in the mountain villages after Gen. Mulla Mustafa Barzani told his Pesh Merga guerrillas that their 14-year struggle for autonomy had ended.

Baghdad radio claimed Gen. Barzani had already fled the country. He has said he wants political asylum in the United States. The Iraqi News Agency said one of his sons, Idris, had asked for asylum in Switzerland.

Government spokesmen in Baghdad said that up to 11,000 Kurds had surrendered to the Iraqi Army in the last few days, receiving a $280 reward for bringing in their weapons. Baghdad television showed one group of 4,000 defectors Saturday.

But travelers from the Kurdish side said most of those who surrendered were civilians. They said the guerrillas were choosing exile in Iran. Several hundred Pesh Merga were seen crossing the Iranian border, handing over their guns at an Iranian Army post and being taken in trucks to refugee camps.

There were reports that two of Gen. Barzani's sons had elected to remain in their mountain hideouts with 9,000 guerrillas to confront an Iraqi offensive scheduled to begin April 1.

But their father was said to be disheartened at the lack of foreign support and the odds against him posed by about 60,000 Iraqi troops backed by tanks, heavy artillery and MiGs and Sukhoi fighter-bombers.

Baghdad has vowed to "eliminate" any Barzani rebels who do not take advantage of the general amnesty, which expires next Monday.

The amnesty was offered at the insistence of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran, who asked Iraq to give the Kurds a last chance before he implements the new Iranian-Iraqi agreement to close his borders to Kurdish refugees and end his military support for the Pesh Merga.

There were conflicting reports about whether the "Voice of Kurdistan" rebel radio was still broadcasting from Gen. Barzani's headquarters at Haj Omran. A report from Turkey said it left the air on Friday but other sources said it was still being heard in Iran.

There were about 2 million Kurds in northern Iraq before the latest refugee movements. A half million had been rendered homeless by previous Iraqi offensives against Gen. Barzani's followers and about 135,000 were reported to be in Iranian refugee camps last year.



Associated Press

AFTER THE REVOLT — An official Iraqi photograph shows captured Kurdish guerrillas being fed. Behind the fence are Iraqi soldiers, who are guarding the Kurds.

Phnom Penh Airlift Resumes As Embassy Takes 'Gamble'

By David A. Andelman

PHNOM PENH, March 24 (NYT).—Taking what they conceded was a "calculated gamble," American officials today ordered a resumption of the supply airlift into Pochentong Airport, the last remaining supply link between the Cambodian capital and the outside world, although the military situation around the airport appeared to have deteriorated.

The first DC-8 touched down shortly after 11 a.m., and flights continued through the day, although nearly 30 rockets fell on the airport, many near the planes as they were being unloaded.

The airlift was stopped early Saturday morning after the insurgents' rockets scored direct hits on two airlift planes—a C-130 and a DC-8—as they were unloading on the military side of the airport, injuring 14 Cambodian workers.

The next day, U.S. Embassy officials said that the airlift was being suspended "indefinitely—until the military situation near the airport improves."

No Improvement

Today, conceding that the military situation had not improved, an embassy spokesman said:

"I can only say we are making a calculated gamble. The military situation has not changed substantially." Embassy officials said the decision to resume the airlift of rice, petroleum and ammunition was made after "consultation with all parties concerned," including the private companies that supply the DC-8s and the civilian pilots who fly them and the C-130 military transports that are on loan from the U.S. Air Force to Bird Air, a private contractor.

The insurgent troops today, however, appeared to be having little difficulty in finding the range of the military area of the airfield, where the airlift is taking place and, some airport workers observed, it was purely by chance that no airplanes or workers were hit.

4-Mile Range

The rockets are being launched by the insurgents from positions northeast of the town of Tuol Leap, which is more than four miles northwest of the airport.

For weeks, Cambodian government forces have been making unsuccessful efforts to clean out these positions that are heavily dug into dense stands of bamboo.

Wounded soldiers returning from the front lines said that the insurgents had pushed nearly two miles south of Tuol Leap and closer to the airport, although there was still considerable confusion as to which side actually held the town.

Tuol Leap without question is the area with the highest military priority for the government. On it hinges the fate of the entire airlift, which, with the Mekong River closed since the end of January, is the only reliable means of supply for the isolated capital.

There was little significant action elsewhere in the country. Western military observers reported a lessening of pressure around most of the other major provincial capitals that are encircled. On the east bank of the Mekong opposite Phnom Penh, government forces have established a defense line more than a mile inland, according to these Western sources.

Indochina Arms Funds Excluded

Congress Votes $3.67 Billion For Foreign Aid Programs

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—Congress today approved a $3.67-billion foreign-aid appropriation bill stripped of any military funds for Cambodia or Vietnam.

It was approved first by the House on a 193-185 vote, then by the Senate on a voice vote.

President Ford has not indicated disapproval of the bill although it is $2.2 billion less than the administration requested.

The aid program, which should have been funded July 1, 1974, has been carried on through a continuing resolution that will expire tomorrow. The measure approved today will finance foreign aid only through June 30.

Mr. Ford's request for $522 million for additional military aid to Cambodia and South Vietnam was purposely left out of the regular foreign aid money bill to soften opposition. The Indochina aid issue is still pending in House and Senate committees.

However, the aid bill does contain $440 million in reconstruction funds for South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia — money which may not be used for military purposes.

The regular money bill does include $475 million in military assistance for a score of nations. Additionally, there is $300 million in "security supporting assistance" for Israel, $250 million of such aid for Egypt and $77.5 million for Jordan.

In the House, Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., contended that action should be delayed for study of the bill's impact on the Middle East in the wake of the collapse of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's efforts to get a peace settlement.

"We may be financing war on both sides with this bill," Rep. Bauman said.

Economic assistance in the bill totals $854.8 million and that includes $300 million in food and nutrition programs, $125 million for population planning and health projects abroad, $35 million for famine and disaster relief and $25 million in aid to Portugal and its territories.

Dow Slumps 19.6 Points

NEW YORK, March 24 (IHT).—The collapse of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Mideast peace efforts drove prices sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 19.63 points. Investors apparently fear another Mideast war and ensuing Arab oil embargo. Story Page 9.

For Peace-Talks Failure

Fahmy Insists Israel Must Be 'Punished'

CAIRO, March 24 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said today that Israel had chosen a "road of evil" and the Arab world must mobilize against the Jewish state and "punish" it for the failure of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East peace efforts.

Mr. Fahmy told the foreign ministers and representatives of the 20-nation Arab League that Israel behaved with "arrogance" during Mr. Kissinger's just-concluded shuttle negotiations and was responsible for the secretary's failure to achieve a second Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai Desert.

"In front of this Israeli arrogance," Mr. Fahmy said, the Arabs must "mobilize their abilities and their many weapons . . . to punish Israel in accordance with its international behavior."

Mr. Fahmy proposed a concerted campaign aimed at Israel's expulsion from the United Nations and other international bodies and an escalation of the Arab economic boycott against it.

He said that Israel should be treated like "South Africa and Rhodesia."

"We cannot imagine the world remaining in this situation, suffering and sacrificing, and peoples facing severe harm to their security, strength, ability and lines of communication because of the arrogance of one state—Israel, which chose the road of evil and wasted the good of all humanity," the minister said.

Mr. Fahmy said that the Israelis torpedoed the Kissinger mission because they insisted on concessions which they knew in advance Egypt could never give in exchange for Israeli withdrawals from the Abu Rudeis oil fields and the passes in the Sinai.

Mr. Fahmy said the Israelis insisted that Egypt make the "impossible" concession of ending the state of war between the two countries, even to the point of pledging to remain neutral if Israel found itself in a future war with Syria.

Meanwhile, Palestinian guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat unexpectedly arrived in Saudi Arabia today for talks with King Faisal, the official Riyadh radio said.

Mr. Arafat had been expected in Cairo following word from guerrilla sources that he had gone there earlier in the day from Damascus to attend a meeting of Arab foreign ministers.

Rabin Discounts War Threat; Knesset Backs His Approach

JERUSALEM, March 24 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin expressed concern today that the breakdown of talks on an interim peace settlement with Egypt may intensify the possibility of war. But he said that Arab threats to renew the fighting will achieve nothing.

Mr. Rabin outlined Israel's bargaining position with a speech to the Knesset (parliament) in a special session called by his coalition government. He spoke in an atmosphere of political unity, with the opposition party, the Likud, backing the government for the first time since its 1970 walkout from the ruling coalition.

The Knesset approved, 92 to 4 with 6 abstentions, a resolution backing the government's stand in the talks and holding "the government of Egypt responsible for the suspension of negotiations."

Only representatives of the Moscow-oriented Rakah (Communist) party voted against the resolution. The abstainers were members of small leftist parties.

The negotiations mediated by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger collapsed Saturday after 15 days of "shuttle diplomacy" by the American. On his departure yesterday, he termed the breakdown a "sad day" for the United States and Israel.

"The suspension of the talks intensifies the gravity of the situation and the Arab communications media are emitting noises foreboding war," Mr. Rabin told the 130-member Knesset. "Nevertheless, it is wrong to treat war as a fatal and inevitable necessity.

'Prepared and Strong'

"The threats of war voiced by the Arab states will achieve nothing," the Premier said. "It is futile to try to intimidate us. Israel is alert to the peril. She is prepared and strong."

Israeli forces maintained their precautionary alert along the front lines facing Egypt and Syria.

Likud leader Menahem Begin, in a speech following Mr. Rabin's, appealed to President Ford to "remain strong in your friendship to Israel."

He urged all Israeli political parties to join in support of Mr. Rabin because "this is a serious hour for our country and... we must make a supreme effort to stand together against threats and pressure."

"The Egyptian demands were aimed at facilitating Egypt's war deployment," Mr. Rabin said. "Had the Israel government accepted the Egyptian proposals, it would have been exposing itself to unjustified risks while making no progress toward peace."

U.S. Friendship

Mr. Rabin said he was convinced that Israel's "deep-rooted friendship" with the United States would remain strong.

"I believe the United States has an interest in supporting an independent, strong and peace-loving Israel," he said.

The Premier said that Israel will continue to honor the Kissinger-engineered, first-phase disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria and Israel will try to achieve peace "by any possible means, including the Geneva conference."

The Soviet Union has sought to make the Geneva conference, briefly convened in December, 1973, the vehicle for achieving peace in the Middle East instead of Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy.

Chirac, Brezhnev Wind Up Talks In Kremlin Visit

MOSCOW, March 24 (AP).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac met with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev today to discuss a wide range of subjects, including the European security conference and the world's trouble spots, French sources said.

Mr. Chirac went to the Kremlin earlier than scheduled for his talk with Mr. Brezhnev and to sign a communiqué ending his official visit, which began Wednesday.

The French position on the security conference is that Paris favors a summit meeting, as Moscow desires, but that further progress should be made in preliminary conversations in Geneva. Mr. Brezhnev's suggestion that the summit meeting be held at the end of June may be premature, the French believe.

The two also reportedly discussed the Middle East and Indochina but no details were disclosed.

The news agency Tass said that the Soviet-French talks were held "in an atmosphere of friendship, accord and businesslike cooperation, characteristic of Soviet-French relations."

Moscow Refuses Visa for Eye Aid To Mrs. Sakharov

MOSCOW, March 24 (UPI).—Yelena Sakharov, wife of the Soviet Union's leading dissident, said today that Soviet authorities refused to let her leave the country for treatment of an eye disease and she feared she would now go blind.

Weeping and leaning on the arm of her husband, physicist Andrei Sakharov, she said, outside the Soviet visa office: "I was at the front in the last war and wounded three times. Now, 30 years later, I cannot go to Italy for medical treatment."

Mrs. Sakharov, 52, has glaucoma. She said that she has almost lost all vision in her right eye and her left eye is deteriorating.

Friends invited her to Italy for treatment at a clinic in Sienna. "I have been waiting five months but today they said I must get an invitation from relatives." Mrs. Sakharov said that she has no relatives in Italy.

Israelis Clash With Guerrillas

RASHAYAH EL-FOUKHAR, Lebanon, March 24 (Reuters).—Israeli troops and Palestinian commandos traded fire today in the foothills of Mount Hermon.

Five commandos were wounded in clashes yesterday, ending two months of relative quiet in the southeast Lebanon border areas.

Today, the Israelis occupied a hill overlooking Kfar Shouba and fired on vehicles approaching the village, which is one mile from Israeli-occupied Syrian territory. Explosions and shooting could be heard behind the village.



Associated Press.

THE LIBYAN VIEW—A cartoon from the Tripoli newspaper al-Fajer al-Ja commented yesterday on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East talks: "The great magician is out of tricks."

Ford Orders Reassessment Of U.S. Policy in Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the problem in a 100-per-cent bipartisan effort. I think there's no loss of hope. I think we still have hope this thing will be worked out."

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said, "It would appear that U.S. efforts will continue, perhaps in some other forum, perhaps in Geneva."

"There is no feeling of despair, there is no feeling that war is imminent," House Minority Leader John Rhodes of Arizona said, adding that he personally believed the Arab nations and Israel "will decide there are lots of things they can do besides fighting."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, who called the meeting at the White House "depressing and disappointing because of the lack of success on the part of Secretary Kissinger," nevertheless said he thought the secretary of state was "moving in the right direction."

President Ford was described by Mr. Nessen as "greatly disappointed" that the talks had broken off. But he reported that "the President said he did not intend to assign the blame" and that he did not consider that Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step diplomatic efforts had been exhausted.

Ford Note to Rabin

WASHINGTON, March 24 (NYT).—Officials in Washington said yesterday that Mr. Ford was in touch with both sides during Mr. Kissinger's Middle East talks but refused to discuss the contents of a message to Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

Their remarks, however, indicated that it had been sent and that it was stiff. Mr. Rabin, at a news conference in Jerusalem, refused to discuss the contents of the note but said that Israeli news reports which described it as bitter and accusatory were "exaggerated and irrelevant."

At the State Department, Mr. Anderson said that the note could not be characterized as harsh and added that it contained "no threat . . . to Israel at all."

The U.S. official also indicated that Mr. Ford had sent a note to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt Thursday or Friday.

Informed speculation on the note to Israel, which purportedly blamed Israel for the breakdown of the talks and threatened a U.S. reassessment of policy toward Israel unless additional concessions were made, was that it could have two possible meanings. Either it was an 11th-hour ploy designed to break the negotiating deadlock, or it was a genuine statement of intent on the part of the Ford administration to rethink relations with Israel.

It was suggested that Israelis would be likely to take the first interpretation because the second would lead to open confrontation with Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger.

At stake, specifically, is the Israeli government's request for $3.5 billion in U.S. military and economic aid. The administration has not yet made its own determination on this request or formally passed it on to Congress.

Genscher in Prague

PRAGUE, March 24 (AP).—West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived today for two days of talks on bilateral matters and on Czechoslovakia's relations with the European Economic Community.

Policy of Poor Nations Seen Retarding Farm Production

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—Many poor countries have trouble feeding themselves because their own restrictive government policies hold back farm production, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department.

A report by the department's Foreign Agricultural Service said that most "less-developed countries" have some form of policy which retards agricultural production.

"These are not confined to [such countries] but are much more critical to their levels of food supply than are disincentives in developed countries," the report said.

Surveys of more than 50 of the less-developed countries showed that the majority have policies which directly or indirectly discourage domestic production. The report said those policies included:

- Price controls at producer or consumer levels.
- Noncompetitive buying of commodities or procurement by the government.
- Export controls or export taxes.
- Imports for sale at subsidized prices.
- Exchange-rate controls.
- Restrictions on credit, land tenure, farm size and domestic movement of agricultural products from one district to another.

The report, written by Abdullah Saleh, a commodity analyst for the agency, also strongly implies that U.S. farm programs of the past did not serve the interests of farmers.

"Policies that tend to restrict agricultural production are not unique to developing countries," he said. "As recently as 1973, the U.S. government payment for feed grain set-aside [idled] acreage totaled $1.17 billion, and 9.4 million acres of land were withheld from production."

In analyzing some of the effects of government policy on food production in other countries, the report said that price controls at the farm level have had much impact by creating disincentive among producers to invest.

"For example, government control on producer prices in Zaire has had detrimental effects on palm-oil production," the report said. "Palm-oil production has been declining since 1968 in reaction to low administered prices."

Not long ago, the report said, Greece's price ceilings on beef resulted in shortages and black markets.

Land-Tenure Law

"In the Dominican Republic, the land-tenure law that limits rice land to 80 acres has been one reason that the country has had to import rice over the past several years," the report said.

Rural credit policies which restrict credit to small farmers also have had effects on production, the report said. In Indonesia, for example, the government offers rice growers subsidized credit as compensation for low prices.

"However, since the small farmers are viewed as high-risk borrowers by the banking system, only the larger farmers benefit from subsidized financing that facilitates the adoption of new production techniques," the report said.

Ba'ath Delegates Picked

DAMASCUS, March 24 (UPI).—Members of the ruling Ba'ath party have elected delegates to the party's sixth regional congress, the Arab News Agency said yesterday. The congress will elect a new party leadership for a four-year term.

Spirit of Defeatism

Saigon Setbacks Attributed To a Major Leadership Crisis

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, March 24 (NYT).—There is a feeling among many Vietnamese officials and Western diplomats here that South Vietnam is facing a leadership crisis potentially much more dangerous than the sweeping Communist advances throughout the country.

In another time, the current situation could well have prompted dissident military men into action to change the order of things by force. Today the possibility that any group would attempt a coup in the face of such great national difficulties seems remote.

But among the common people most isolated from the centers of Vietnamese power the rumor is spreading that a coup is imminent, if only because the present leadership seems so unequal to the crisis. And even among the best informed, there is a very uneasy feeling.

"To put it mildly, the entire administration of South Vietnam, including Saigon, is in disarray," a highly informed Vietnamese said.

"What troubles many of us," a foreign diplomat said, "is the possibility that, in the somewhat mystifying political atmosphere of Saigon at the moment something could happen in a matter of hours that would raise the Viet Cong flag over Doc Lap Palace before we even realized what had happened."

The uneasiness has developed in the last two weeks, following the fall of Ban Me Thuot in the Central Highlands, abandoned by government authorities with scarcely a fight.

Vietnamese everywhere were stunned by the development. But they were even more alarmed last week when Kontum and Pleiku Provinces were given up with barely a shot fired. Since then, government control and influence has been collapsing in much of the countryside.

Even the normally tightly controlled Saigon press has started asking in print whether Saigon still has a government and leaders or whether the nation is drifting to destruction.

Refugees From North

Among the Vietnamese most alarmed are the Catholics and the North Vietnamese who chose to leave the Communist zone in 1954, when Vietnam won independence from France and was partitioned by the resulting peace treaty. These people have occupied commanding positions in South Vietnamese society ever since independence, to the chagrin of many ethnic South Vietnamese.

Military sources say some of the present Catholic and North Vietnamese hard-liners in the army would welcome a quick reversal in policy, if not of the entire national leadership. They would insist on a new resolution to fight the Communists for every inch of land.

There are presumed to be others, perhaps some of them former adherents of retired Gen. Duong Van Minh, the former army commander who led the coup against the late President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963.

Gen. Minh, a Buddhist and a South Vietnamese, held power for only a few months before being overthrown by former Gen. Nguyen Khanh, but "Big Minh," as he is known to many Americans, retains prestige and popularity with many Vietnamese.

He has long advocated reconciliation with Hanoi and, if a new government were to come into being with him at the head, negotiations with North Vietnam probably would begin quickly.

Snub Denie In U.S. Envo Leaving Saig

WASHINGTON, Mar (NYT).—State Departm ficials said yesterday thr bassador Graham M continued absence from was solely due to a problem and did not p any change in U.S. pol ward President Nguye Thieu.

A department officia that Mr. Martin was r North Carolina rec from oral surgery. A official said that "we him right back in Saig soon as he is well e They said they expecte Mr. Martin would ret South Vietnam next we

The ambassador's pro absence from Saigon given rise to speculatio the administration had ed to dissociate itself President Thieu. Mr. and Mr. Martin are o friendly terms.

S. Vietnam Plans to Reset 2 Million Refugees in Soi

(Continued from Page 1)

the mass influx, creating many economic and social problems, the people of Danang seem to be kind to the newcomers camping on their doorsteps. "We must help them all we can, because tomorrow we might be the next," said the proprietor of a small restaurant on the waterfront.

Saigon Asks for Ships

To move these refugees from Danang to staging areas much closer to Saigon, the Vietnamese government has requested emergency ship transport from the United States, Japan, South Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan. Mr. Dan, who is in overall charge of the refugee problem in his capacity as minister of social welfare, said the United States and several other c seemed disposed to help, a no hard commitments h been made.

The land reclamation settlement program—so which has been underta a major scale here ever the new offensive—will c $100 to $150 a person, a to Mr. Dan. Even at th figure this would add up million to relocate and all of the 2 million expec refugees.

Mr. Dan said the gove is hoping for major as from the United States, and other sympathetic c and from the United Na help finance the progr Vietnamese refugees.

Reds Take Province Capi Posing a Threat to Dana

(Continued from Page 1)

nation—is designed to create a new and fragile geographic shape to South Vietnam. It will seek to be a virtual enclave that includes the southern portions of the country, including the Mekong Delta, the major rice producer, and unspecified areas north, east and west of

"I don't think anybody clear idea where this beg Western intelligence sourc today.

"The ultimate fallback to save what's left of r region III." This is th around Saigon.

There is some conflict a certainty here about a fledged attack on the c Some intelligence officials b that a major thrust is the table next step in the North namese offensive. Other cials, however, believe the North Vietnamese were aback by the abrupt gover decision to abandon the ern two-thirds of the natio are now retrenching and ca reassessing their strategy.

At present, according to ligence estimates, there a lieved to be 335,000 North namese soldiers in South nam, compared to 1.1 millio ernment soldiers.

But only 300,000 South namese soldiers are c troops. The rest are local rearguard personnel and defending bridges, gover offices and highways.

Communist forces now occupy nine of the natio provinces and are expec take over several more in th few weeks. The fall of T means the inevitable lo Quang Tin Province and th battleground is expected to on Tay Minh city, the cap Tay Minh Province, northw Saigon and beside the C dian border.

Ferryboat Sinks

SAIGON, March 24 (UP Saigon command spokesma today that a ferryboat ca between 50 and 70 civilia ugees from Hué to Danang off the coast of South Vi Saturday night. The spok said that 45 were rescued.

U.S. Sending Carrier, Copters In Case of Asian Evacuation

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—The Pentagon is sending an additional aircraft carrier loaded with Marine helicopters to waters off Indochina in case of the need to evacuate Americans and others.

A spokesman said the carrier Hancock is due in Hawaii today to pick up a squadron of big Marine CH-53 helicopters. He said the ship will leave later this week for the Western Pacific.

There were indications that the Hancock is destined to take position at sea off Cambodia. The helicopter carrier Okinawa, several other amphibious ships and a reinforced battalion of about 1,500 marines have been waiting in the Gulf of Thailand for weeks for possible evacuation duty.

Pentagon sources did not rule out the possibility that the Marine helicopters might be used, if necessary, to evacuate Americans and perhaps some South Vietnamese from the Danang enclave on the coast of South Vietnam, where North Vietnamese forces are pressing an offensive.

The spokesman declined to specify the Hancock's destination. He did acknowledge that this is "not a regular operation."

At the State Department, spokesman Robert Anderson said the United States considers the 1973 Paris peace agreement on Indochina to be still valid despite the Communist offensive in South Vietnam.

Responding to questions at a briefing, Mr. Anderson said that, if Hanoi would abide by "the terms of the treaty, there would be a better chance of its being implemented, "but we still regard the treaty as alive."

At the Pentagon, it was estimated that the Hancock's voyage from Hawaii to the Western Pacific would take about 10 days.

The number of helicopters to be loaded on the Hancock was not known, although the spokesman said about 300 marines would accompany them. Each Ch-53 helicopter can carry at least 38 persons.

The Hancock had been stationed at Alameda, Calif. The helicopter squadron at Kaneohe, Hawaii, has been on alert for a few days, the spokesman said.

Postal Official Shot In Ulster Village

BELFAST, March 24 (UPI).—Suspected Irish Republican Army gunmen today killed a senior postal official investigating a burglary at a rural post office in Silverbridge, 60 miles southwest of Belfast. A colleague was slightly injured in the shooting.

Police said that the two men were shot apparently by gunmen who mistook them for plainclothes policemen.

Wilson Trying to Avoid Crisis on EEC Vote

LONDON, March 24 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson is fighting to head off a government crisis over Britain's referendum on adherence to the European Economic Community.

British newspapers reported that it involved threats by Mr. Wilson himself and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan to quit or, alternatively, the firing of six anti-market Cabinet ministers.

Mr. Wilson has ordered the first nationwide referendum in British history in June to decide whether Britain is to stay in the Common Market.

Former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath led Britain into the community in January, 1973. But Mr. Wilson claimed that the entry terms were unfair.

On March 11 . . a Common Market summit meeting in Dublin Mr. Wilson and Mr. Callaghan accepted improved membership terms on which negotiations had started last summer.

But Mr. Wilson's governing Labor party, which long has been split over the issue, failed to agree on the new terms.

He warned that freedom for ministers to campaign against the Common Market did not mean they could devote themselves full time to doing so.

The Observer newspaper yesterday said Mr. Wilson threatened to quit at a Cabinet meeting Thursday.

His office described the report as "inaccurate." But the Times of London said today he has "hinted at resignation" by both Mr. Callaghan and himself if the dispute continues.

Other newspapers predicted he might fire the anti-market ministers.

The row appeared likely to come to a head Wednesday when the Labor party's National Executive Committee meets to decide policy in preparation for a rank-and-file convention April 26.

Political commentators said Mr. Wilson is using every effort to head off an anti-market vote by the executive which could leave him and his supporters in open conflict with the party machine.

Jerusalem Bomb Found

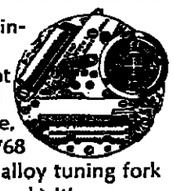
JERUSALEM, March 24 (AP).—Police specialists have dismantled a time bomb planted during the weekend at the crowded Jaffa Gate to the Old City of Jerusalem, the state radio reported.



Keystone

HITTING THE BOOKS—With the fighting ended in Laos, soldiers of the Pathe Lao have time for educational classes, such as this one attended by young women

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The Seiko Quartz has no mainspring, no balance wheel, no alloy tuning fork. Instead, the time is kept by a tiny gold-coated quartz crystal which is vacuum-sealed in a capsule. It oscillates at exactly 16,384 or 32,768 times a second. (In comparison, an alloy tuning fork averages only 360 oscillations a second.) It's accuracy you can see as the second hand moves in a precise one step motion every single second. That's why the Seiko Quartz is accurate, not just within seconds per day or per week, but within seconds per month.



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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

ide Job' Seen

w CIA Raising of Red Sub as Disclosed by Burglary

By William Farr

ANGELES, March 24.— urglary that led to public ure of the Central Intel- Agency's secret raising sunken Soviet submarine "inside job," in the opin- several investigators as- to the case, it has been d.

a follow-up report written weeks after the break-in ne 5 of last year at Howard s's communications center Los Angeles Police Depart- detectives concluded:

is the investigating offi- opinion that someone with- *corporation* set up or sup- the information for this ry. It is not known at this whether the purpose was oney or for certain docu- "

of the stolen documents edly detailed Mr. Hughes's nent to participate with [A m building a ship capa- retrieving the Soviet sub- e which had sunk in the in 1968. The memo is o have contained approval plan in Mr. Hughes's own riting.

Break-In Account

stigative reports obtained Los Angeles Times reveal ollowing account of the in and the subsequent ef- o obtain a $1-million ran- or the pirated documents the Hughes organization.

urity guard Mike Davis was eting his rounds outside wo-story building at 12:45 when someone stepped up l him and put a gun to ead.

Davis complied when the rs (he thought there were ehind him at the time) d him to go inside and lie down on the floor. He was blindfolded, gagged and had rists taped together.

Davis said he thought two men joined his assailants was being led to the down- office of Kay Glenn.

Glenn is the chief assis- to Frank Gay, one of the top Summa Corp. execu- tives who coordinate Mr. Hughes's worldwide business empire.

It was in that office that the burglars apparently made their biggest score. Not only did they take $60,000, mostly in $100 bills, from a fire safe but they also took an attaché case with Mr. Glenn's initials on it that is said to have contained the sensitive submarine memo.

Mr. Davis said that he soon *could hear the "popping"* of an acetylene torch and detectives later found that a large walk-in vault had been expertly opened by what they said was "an obviously good torch man."

Before leaving the building, the burglars broke into three other offices, including one used by Nadine Henley, a long-time secretary to Mr. Hughes and now a senior vice-president of Summa.

They also entered a large conference room where Hughes officials were "consolidating" files in connection with the trial of a $17-million slander suit filed against Mr. Hughes by his former Nevada operations chief, Robert Maheu.

Mr. Davis said he could hear folders being dropped into a box and comments from the burglars such as, "take those, yeah, those are the good ones."

On June 15, 10 days after the burglary, a man identifying himself as Chester Brooks telephoned the Hollywood offices and asked to talk to either Mr. Glenn or Chester Davis, a New York attorney who also plays a key role in managing the Hughes interests. Mr. Davis was contacted but said that he knew no one by that name.

Two days later, a Chester Brooks again called and asked to speak to either Miss Henley or Mr. Glenn. This time he said "it is urgent and regarded the burglary."

The caller said there was a white envelope on a green rubbish can near another major Hughes office here.

Mr. Brooks said that, if Hughes officials were interested in the contents of the envelope, they should place an advertisement in the Los Angeles Times with the simple message of "Apex OK" and a telephone number written backward.

Mr. Brooks called back about three hours later to inquire whether the letter had been received. When he was informed that it had been, he said, "Alrighty" and hung up.

An inspection of the envelope left in a park showed that it contained documents referring to Parvin-Dorman and Air West, attached to a memo from Mr. *Hughes to Mr. Maheu.* The signature of Mr. Hughes was verified by corporation officials.

Asked $1 Million

On June 19, the ad was placed *according to Mr Brooks's instructions.* The following day, Mr. Brooks called and "in essence asked for $1 million for the return of the stolen documents."

The next contact was to be a call to Miss Henley on June 21 but she was not available to receive it. Mr. Brooks again said, "Alrighty" and cut off the conversation. It was the last time they heard from him.

Subsequently, Los Angeles used-car dealer Donald Woolbright approached Leo Gordon, a television script writer, and said he had access to the stolen documents. Mr. Gordon advanced $4,000 to Mr. Woolbright for the purpose of purchasing one of the missing files. Mr. Woolbright, who has a lengthy police record including burglary arrests, vanished after taking Mr. Gordon's money.

Mr. Gordon then went to local law enforcement authorities who, in turn, made a $1-million offer, hoping to lure the burglars into negotiations.

The plan was unsuccessful and, ultimately, it was decided to take the case to the Los Angeles County grand jury.

© Los Angeles Times.

S. Poll Finds ngress' Rating clines to 32%

INCETON, N.Y., March 24).—President Ford's policy tacking the Democratic-con- d Congress may be paying the same manner as Presi- Harry Truman's campaign st the "do-nothing" Repub- Congress in 1948, according recent Gallup poll.

lle Mr. Ford has a relatively opularity rating, 39 per cent, ignificantly higher than the the public presently ac- Congress.

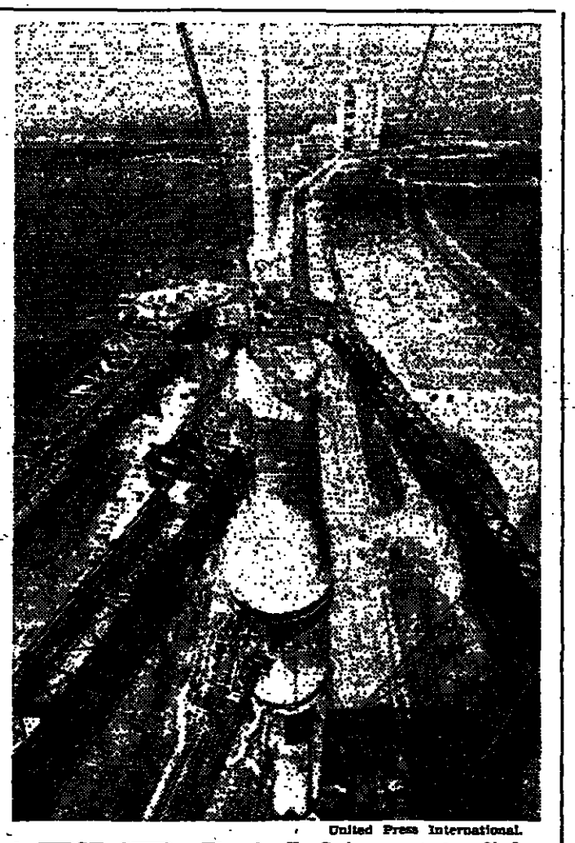
the nationwide survey, only cent of Americans said that approved of the way Con- is doing its job. Fifty per disapproved and 18 per cent undecided.

Ford's criticism of Congress een aimed mainly at the e of the legislative branch t on his economic sugges-

current rating given Con- by the American public has back to near the 30-per- level recorded a year ago. *dence in Congress increased* dly later last year, with 47 ent voicing approval in an t survey completed after ed impeachment hearings.

anadian Dock Strike

NCOUVER, British (- March 24 (AP).—More than ngshore foremen in Cana- West Coast ports went on yesterday, joining mem- of the International Long- men's and Warehousemen's who have been on strike March 1.



United Press International.

A FIRST STEP — The Apollo-Saturn spacecraft for the Soviet-U.S. mission in July was moved to its launching pad yesterday at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

Ford Reportedly Will Form Outside Campaign Unit Soon

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, March 24 (WP).—President Ford will organize a political committee outside the White House to run his *1976 campaign, according to a* group of friends and advisers. They say such a committee is likely to be set up at least for fund-raising purposes by July 1. The need for the unit already *has been discussed by the Pres*ident and members of his "transition group," with whom he has periodically met since becoming President in August.

Some members of the group believe that a formal committee is necessary soon to head off organizational efforts on behalf of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Other presidential associates and various Republican officials are impatient for a campaign effort to get under way. They believe that Mr. Ford is unaware of all the complexities of forming a political organization under the new campaign law and that he underestimates the prospects of a conservative challenge within his own party.

People's Choice?

"The best thing that could happen to Ford would be a challenge and a campaign in the primaries," a Republican official *said. "Otherwise, he's nominated,* never having run for anything bigger than congressman from Grand Rapids. There would then be a serious question whether he was the choice of the Republicans, let alone the country."

A Republican chairman of a major state thinks Mr. Ford risks the possibility of being "seriously embarrassed" by a challenge in the New Hampshire primary next *March 2, especially if the economy* recovers more slowly than the administration expects. He compared the situation with the 1968 Democratic primary in New Hampshire, when the showing of *Eugene McCarthy prompted Pres*ident Lyndon Johnson to decide against seeking re-election.

The campaign in New Hampshire probably would be a test of the voters, by arch-conservative Gov. Meldrim Thomson rather than a direct Reagan bid. Some conservatives think that Mr. Reagan would run in subsequent primaries if Gov. Thomson made *a strong showing. At the very* least, they say, conservatives would be encouraged to fight the renomination of Vice-President Rockefeller at the Republican convention.

Mr. Ford has said repeatedly, most recently at the Republican Leadership Conference here on March 7, that he intends to seek election by working through the Republican National Committee rather than a nonparty organization.

'Practical Dictates'

It is generally agreed at the *White House* and at the National Committee, however, that this would be possible only after Mr. Ford's nomination by the convention. The National Committee political director, Eddie Mahe, *points out that both the new* campaign law and the "practical dictates of politics" make an outside committee a necessity.

But the scandals associated with President Richard Nixon's Committee to Re-Elect the President in 1972 have prompted Mr. Ford to move cautiously in setting up such a committee, according to White House officials.

The caution *has alarmed* a number of Republican officials, who point out that Mr. Ford says in speech after speech that he intends to run for a full term.

"Then when we look around at the state organizational level," a party chairman said, "the only people we find doing anything are conservatives who would prefer Reagan to Ford."

N.Y.C. Phone Service Is 95% Restored

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP). —Telephone officials announced that service has been restored to 95 per cent of the 170,000 subscribers who were cut off for more than three weeks because of damage caused by a fire. The customers promptly overloaded the lines.

"Traffic today is nearly a third higher than on the busiest day of the year," a New York Telephone Co. spokesman said. He said that even the overflow lines were overflowing.

Surprised by Paucity of Requests

Price-Fixer Serves Sentence Lecturing in U.S. on His Crime

By Donnel Nunes

WASHINGTON, March 24 (WP).—William Duffy, a convicted price-fixer, served out the last few minutes of his criminal sentence in front of about 30 curious persons at the Central Manassas Library in Prince William County, Virginia.

Duffy, 49, who was ordered as part of his punishment to appear before civic and business groups to lecture on the evils of price-fixing, gazed at the audience of middle-class consumers and praised American business and the American way.

He said his activity was really little more than getting together with friends in competing businesses to "discuss" prices.

"I am here because I have to be," said Duffy, whose company, Diamond International Corp. of New York, is a manufacturer of matches, toothpicks and checkbooks.

"I do this to stay out of jail," he said.

Paper Labels

What got Duffy, his company and seven other executives from six other wood-product manufacturers in trouble was the price-fixing of paper labels used on canned and bottled goods such as peas and corn between 1968 and 1972.

Fines totaling $272,500 were meted out to the men and companies, including a $6,000 fine (yet to be paid) for Duffy, and a *$47,500 fine for Diamond Inter*national ($2,500 below the maximum allowed). But the California federal judge wanted to make the punishment fit the crime.

So, in October, he ordered Duffy and four other executives to make 12 public appearances each to tell of their experiences.

The appearance in the public library was Duffy's 12th and last, *although he will remain on pro*bation for several months more.

He has already spoken before several university classes, business conferences and New Jersey (where he lives) and Connecticut groups.

"I never regarded myself as a criminal type," said Duffy, a short, heavy-set man. "I've always felt I was a good citizen." His problem, he told the citizens, was that he "thrived on competitive business."

What started out as innocent kibitzing with his friends, fellow sales representatives, at national conferences for wood-product manufacturers, ended up with the men "checking with each other on our pricing before placing our bids" for label contracts, he said.

The county federation president, Bill Blocher, said in his introductory speech that what Duffy and other executives did was criminal "only in this country."

The civic association was one of four or five groups that read of Duffy's sentence and asked if he would consent to appear before it. Duffy said he was surprised by the paucity of requests.

Later, newsmen pressed Duffy on just how much the price-fixing cost the American consumer. He said he did not know the figures but that in any event it would have been a "nominal or minimal" amount. He repeatedly stated that he and others with whom he conspired gained "no advantage."

"I did it because I was stupid," said Duffy, who worked his way up to a senior executive post at Diamond International. He still holds the position of vice-president for eastern district sales.

Duffy, who said Diamond International was angry with him for his part in price-fixing, said that all his trips for speeches have been paid for by the company because he arranges to conduct business at the same time.

Duffy said, too, that, "as a favor," a New York public relations firm that does business with the company has handled arrangements for his appearances without charge.

Duffy said he was "undecided" about whether he would voluntarily continue making speeches. "I have to make a living," he said.

Panama Warns U.S. Over Canal

CONTADORA ISLAND, Panama, March 24 (AP). — Chief of state Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos said yesterday that Panama "has reached *the limit of its patience*" in negotiations with the United States on a new canal treaty.

There are reports that the U.S. Senate may not ratify a proposed treaty granting Panama sovereignty over the canal. Gen. Torrijos was speaking at a news conference attended by the visiting Presidents of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Colombia.

"The canal's operation could come to a total halt if the U.S. Congress refuses to approve a new treaty more acceptable to Latin American countries," he said.

Middle East Group Offers to Buy Tiny Town of George, Washington

GEORGE, Washington, March 24 (UPI).—An attorney for Middle Eastern investors said they want to buy this tiny town, which was named in honor of the nation's Revolutionary War leader and first president.

A representative of Colonial Farms, Ltd., which owns three-fourths of the town of 300 inhabitants, said its entire property here has been offered to the Mideast Investment Group.

Mounier Mkarzel, a Lebanese lawyer representing the investors, confirmed the offer to purchase the town, where nearly everything was designed to reflect the styles of Washington's era.

The Mideast group already has bought land near Ellensburg, Wash.,

A spokesman for Colonial Farms said the firm wants to sell its property in George because it does not have the $2 million needed to develop the town.

"It can be a good project for a recreation-type development, including retirement-type developments," the spokesman said.

U.S. Ban on Abortion Curbs Holds

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—The Supreme Court today let stand a ruling that states may not impose burdensome regulations governing abortions in the early months of pregnancy.

The court, over the dissent of Justice Byron White, declined to review a decision of the U.S. Circuit Court in Chicago striking down regulations adopted by the Chicago Board of Health.

The regulations spelled out requirements for equipment and sanitation in abortion facilities and required certain pre-operative procedures and a 24-hour waiting period between the initial examination and the abortion.

The circuit court based its *decision on the 1973 ruling of* the Supreme Court that the abortion decision must be left to the woman and her doctor in the first three months of pregnancy and may be prohibited by the state only after the fetus becomes capable of life outside the womb.

Lanvin, 15, Faubourg St-Honoré, Paris. 265 14-40

The Lanvin suit

"Fundamental harmony must exist between a suit and the personality of the man who wears it."

It was an English gentleman who said: "Two things are important to me in life: my shoes and my bed, because I must always be in either one or the other".

I recounted this maxim to Monsieur Deschamps, master tailor at Lanvin. He was astonished. "No gentleman worthy of the name," he replied, "would fail to mention the suit of clothes in which, come what may, he also spends half his life. That is why comfort and tailoring are so essential," he hastened to add.

As our conversation continued in the fitting rooms at 15, *rue* du Faubourg Saint-Honoré where the atmosphere is soft and quiet, Deschamps grew more eloquent.

"Comfort is a very subtle notion, Monsieur. Yes, it has to do with the quality, and feel of the cloth. And, of course, every cut, every stitch even the lining, must be perfect. But there is more: a fundamental harmony that must exist between a suit and the personality of the man who wears it. A suit should not merely fit, it should be its wearer. This is true elegance. Unfortunately, most men dress almost mathematically: grey responsibility, brown sport, etc. But clothes do not make the man, Monsieur. He must be allowed to be himself".

Monsieur Deschamps is assisted by six master-cutters, the nobility of their trade. They can show you nearly a thousand fabrics, including the most rare. But don't be embarrassed by the choice. It virtually guarantees that there will be no other Lanvin suit quite like yours.

It also makes it possible for you to find a fabric that is precisely your own. This is why, at Lanvin, we want you to talk about yourself – even *if you would prefer not to.* We need to know you.

Once the fabric is chosen and the measurements made, your suit receives the careful attention of nearly 60 craftsmen. The cloth goes first to the cutters, then to specialists who assemble your suit. Then to finishers for the lining, the buttonholes, the hems...

Thousands of tiny hand stitches, the strongest and finest threads, eighty to one hundred hours of work: this is your Lanvin suit.

I asked one of these craftsmen, an employee of thirty years, if he ever thought of moving to another house. "Sir", he replied, "one does not leave Lanvin".

"Remember", observed Monsieur Deschamps as we left the shop, "they are as loyal as our customers – *if* that is possible".

And how will you feel in your first Lanvin suit?

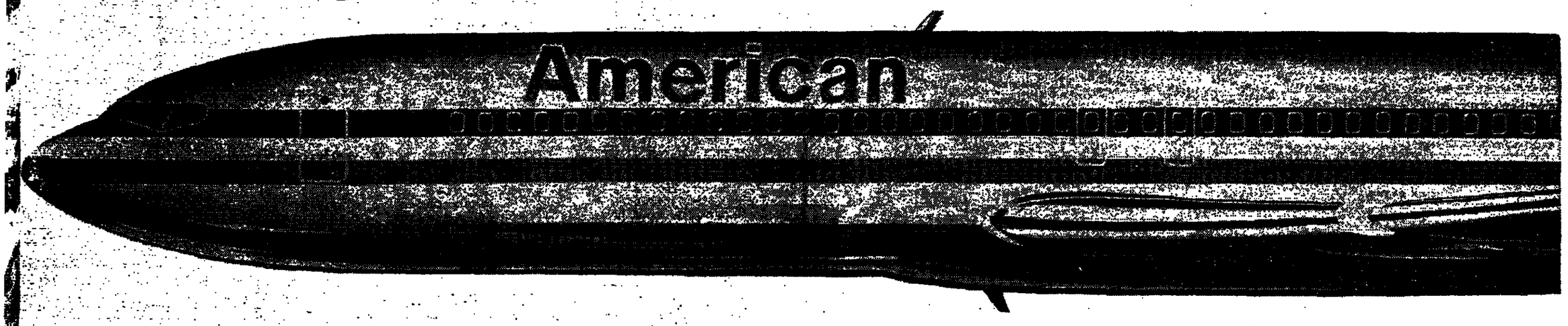
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By Colley

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Growing Awareness of Adverse Effects

Coal Boom in U.S. West Runs Into Obstacles

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, March 24 (NYT).—A joint government and industry plan to shift the center of U.S. coal production from the established fields of the East to more profitable strip mines in the West is running into obstacles.

Awareness in the rural West of the natural, agricultural and cultural effects of industrialization, and in the mining regions of the East of the economic consequences of Western coal's competition have been stirring resistance to the westward move.

And a new challenge is rising to the justification for the shift to Western coal—that it will be less polluting than Eastern coal.

The administration's campaign to promote Western coal is a part of President Ford's Project Independence for U.S. self-sufficiency in energy.

Doubling Production

Federal energy planners have proposed doubling coal production to about 1.2 billion tons a year by 1986.

Most of the increase has been planned to come from deposits west of the Mississippi River. These can be mined cheaply in large quantities by surface excavations.

Much of the Western coal had been planned for conversion at the mines to synthetic pipeline gas, a process that would require billions of gallons of scarce water. This has stirred a controversy over the future of agriculture in the West, which depends on irrigation.

The "syn-gas" is to replace natural gas from wells, the fuel that is expected to be nearly depleted by 1985. Critics contend that the process could be better located in the East, where water is abundant. Moreover, the fact that sulphur is removed from coal in its conversion to gas argues for the use of Eastern, high-sulphur coal, which might otherwise be left in the ground.

Against these arguments stands the stake in Western coal of the mining and coal-processing industries. They are now largely controlled by petroleum corporations, which in the 1960s bought many of the largest coal-mining companies.

But even coal-industry leaders, who have been the most persistent promoters of an "environmentally responsible" Western boom, say they are uncertain whether it will happen.

"I despair, personally, over what's going to happen," Carl Bagge, president of the National Coal Association, said. "We see hope of a wonderful, new future for coal in the West. But we simply can't perform unless Congress follows the President's energy rhetoric and the decision to use coal is 'go.'"

The effects in the West would occur through what one group, the Sierra Club, has called "the most massive industrial development of a rural area [the Montana-Wyoming strip mine coal deposits] within a short period of time that has ever occurred in this country."

Westerners who have thought of themselves as residents of cow, rather than coal, country would be the first to feel the effects of a fourfold or more gain in population in some plains areas. Open prairie would be covered with urban sprawl.

Already, Montana coal has been purchased for delivery by rail as far east as Paducah, Ky., on the Ohio River, and Detroit. Wyoming coal is going as far east as Illinois and Indiana, the fourth and seventh largest producers among the coal states east of the Mississippi.

But now, in the second year of an aggressive promotion campaign, resistance is rising in the West.

'Export-Only' Policy

In the first bid by any Western coal state to enforce an "export-only" policy, the Montana Department of Natural Resources has recommended that the state avoid becoming "a boiler room for the nation" by blocking the construction of power plants near its 40-billion-ton coal reserves.

The state board of natural resources, a quasi-judicial group, began two weeks of hearings in Boseman March 10 on proposals to deny construction permits for two plants near the eastern Montana town of Colstrip.

Threats to full, local development of Western coal, as in the Montana dispute, are multiplying. The future of the northern Great Plains coal will remain in doubt, depending on new environmental legislation and a series of lawsuits.

The most successful suit so far, an action against the Interior Department by the Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Federation and three Montana groups, has already brought a temporary injunction from the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Powder River Basin

The court's order, pending its final decision, has halted for the last two months further strip mine development in a large part of the Powder River coal basin, a huge deposit around Gillette, Wyo.

While Gillette and Campbell County, Wyoming, await the promised 100-million-ton-a-year boom, the court here is deciding whether the Sierra Club is right in demanding a moratorium pending months or years of further studies of the socio-economic impact.

Another suit, by the Environmental Defense Fund in the U.S. District Court in Billings, Mont., challenges the Interior Department's distribution of water rights to coal companies and coal-processing plants in the Montana-Wyoming area.

Cass Daley, 59, U.S. Actress, Is Found Dead

LOS ANGELES, March 24 (AP).—Comedienne Cass Daley, 59, a vaudeville and radio veteran who gained fame in films of the 1940s, was found dead in her Hollywood apartment with a piece of glass embedded in her neck.

Her body was found sprawled across a sofa by her husband, Robert Williamson, police said yesterday.

Investigators said that she apparently bled to death Saturday night after falling on a glass goblet which shattered, driving a small piece about the size of an arrowhead into her neck.

An autopsy was planned to determine the exact cause of death.

Miss Daley worked in radio with Bing Crosby, Bob Burns and Frank Morgan and had her own show, the Fitch Bandwagon. Her movie credits included "The Fleet's In," "Star-Spangled Rhythm," "Crazy House," "Out of This World" and "Red Garters." She appeared most recently in a local stage revival of "The Front Page."

Robert A. Bean

BERWYN, Ill., March 24 (AP).—Robert A. Bean, 77, retired director of the Brookfield Zoo in suburban Chicago, who was noted for his breeding of rare species at the zoo, died yesterday. He succeeded his father as head of the zoo in 1946.

4 Missing, 1 Saved In RAF Crash at Sea

NEWCASTLE, England, March 24 (Reuters).—Four crew members were reported missing when a Royal Air Force refueling aircraft crashed today in the North Sea 90 miles from here.

A fifth man was picked up by the West German freighter Hoheburg, which was searching for survivors, according to Lloyds Shipping Agency.



United Press International.

An Atlanta parking lot, after the tornado passed.

Tornado Kills 3 in Atlanta, Slams Governor's Mansion

ATLANTA, March 24 (AP).—A tornado that whipped through Atlanta during this morning's rush hour claimed three lives, injured dozens of persons and caused extensive damage to the Georgia governor's mansion.

At least 50 persons were treated at hospitals and others suffered cuts and bruises when the twister lifted roofs, flattened buildings and shattered windows.

Mayor Maynard Jackson declared a state of emergency and issued a call for volunteers. He also said he would make a request for federal disaster aid.

About 200 state troopers were called in to help prevent looting and relieve traffic congestion.

Gov. George Busbee reportedly was taking a shower when the tornado thundered across the two-story mansion. The twister knocked down the huge fluted columns in the front of the building and tore off most of the roof. One of the columns crashed into an unoccupied bedroom.

Saw It Coming

"We heard a roar and knew something was hitting," Gov. Busbee said. "It had to be a tornado. Some of them, I think, saw it coming before it hit. It was about 60 or 70 feet above the ground.

"All the front part of the mansion has been destroyed. The main walls are intact but all of the columns have been blown off the front."

Rescue workers, toiling in a heavy rain, dug into the rubble of homes and businesses throughout the day, searching for additional victims.

A U.S. mail terminal was flattened when the twister wiped out a two-block industrial area.

B. F. Monroe, who works in a warehouse adjacent to the terminal, said he ran out of the warehouse when he heard the twister coming.

"A piece of roof caught me. It threw me about 50 feet," he said. "When I was getting up, I saw a Pontiac coming down the street rolling like a matchbox. I saw a woman fall out. It didn't even look like she was hurt."

Seconds later a wind-blown truck crushed the automobile, but the woman escaped. A man was killed when a collapsing wall crushed his car and a woman was killed at her home. Rescue workers pulled the body of another victim from the wreckage of a warehouse.

Peking Offering Citizenship to 293

HONG KONG, March 24 (Reuters).—The Chinese government will give citizenship rights to 293 Nationalist prisoners recently released by special amnesty, the Chinese news agency reported today.

Gen. Yeh Chien-ying, the defense minister, who received the Nationalists in Peking yesterday, was quoted as saying: "Those who have the ability to work will be given suitable jobs. Those who are ill will enjoy free medical care. Those who have lost the ability to work will be provided for by the state. Those who wish to return to Taiwan will be provided with adequate fares and those who wish to come back after going there will be welcomed by the government."

The Nationalists, most of them followers of President Chiang Kai-shek of Taiwan, were released on March 19 after many of them had spent nearly 25 years in prison.

Army Aiming To Sharpen Female Sights

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—The U.S. Army has decided that all women who become soldiers after June 30 must become qualified marksmen with an M-16 rifle.

Although women are barred from serving in combat units, the Army said it feels they should be trained to help defend their supporting outfits if emergencies arise.

The Marine Corps reportedly is considering a similar step.

The Army said that voluntary rifle training for enlisted women has been part of their basic instruction since August but that about one-fifth of the women have chosen to stay out of it.

A Controller Is Blamed in Plane Crash

SEATTLE, March 24 (AP).—An Air Force C-141 transport with 16 persons aboard crashed in the Olympic Mountains after an air traffic controller gave it descent instructions intended for another plane, a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said today.

The agency spokesman said that an air traffic controller at the FAA's Seattle Air Route Traffic Control Center had both the C-141 and a Navy A-6 jet under his control Thursday night.

Both aircraft were at 10,000 feet, 60 miles apart. The Air Force plane was heading south, the Navy plane north, the spokesman added.

The unidentified air traffic controller "inadvertently radioed descent instructions to the Air Force plane" instead of the Navy plane, the spokesman said.

Wrong Name

"The controller identified the Navy plane on his radar scope and wanted to instruct it to descend to 5,000 feet," the spokesman said. "But instead of calling 'Navy 8323,' he radioed 'Mac 0641' [the Air Force plane]. Soon afterward, the controller realized his error but the C-141 already had crashed."

The plane hit the side of Mount Constance at about 6,000 feet. The mountain is 7,900 feet high.

The FAA statement was issued as Army and Air Force personnel attempted to establish a base camp for recovery of the bodies of the 16 men who died in the crash.

The wreckage was sighted Friday but winds and poor visibility prevented rescuers reaching the site until Saturday, when they found no survivors.

The four-jet plane carried a crew of 10 and 6 Navy passengers.

DEATH NOTICE

Services were held today at Saint Philibert, Tregune, Brittany, for Georges de BRAUX. Mr de Braux was former head of the Paris office of Fahnestock and Company and more recently had been associated with Smith, Barney. A wearer of the "Légion d'Honneur", he served with both the French and American forces during WW II. His death comes after an extended illness. He is survived by his wife Lorraine and his four children.

Court Studies Sithole Case In Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 24 (Reuters).—Acting Chief Justice Hector MacDonald today began a hearing on whether the state was justified in arresting and continuing to detain the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, a militant black nationalist, on charges of plotting to kill political rivals and supporting terrorism in Rhodesia.

About 30 black Africans were in court for the hearing today on the fate of Mr. Sithole, 54, an American-educated Methodist minister.

He was arrested March 4, less than three months after his release following 10 years in prison. The arrest occurred just before the African National Council, the umbrella black-nationalist group in which he was the most militant leader, was to resume talks with the white-minority government.

Because of his arrest, the ANC called off the talks, which were to have prepared a conference on the constitutional dispute over blacks' representation in government.

The hearing opened today with defense counsel pressing for clarification of the charges.

The charges are in two sections, one alleging that Mr. Sithole plotted to kill some political rivals, and the other listing 18 complaints that he supported terrorism and acted to undermine détente moves by the governments of Rhodesia, South Africa, Zambia and Botswana, including a cease-fire in this nation's guerrilla war.

The assassination-plot charges are expected to be debated in closed sessions of the court.

Colleague Is Buried

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 24 (Reuters).—A Rhodesian black nationalist leader, Herbert Chitepo, has been buried here with full military honors after a state funeral.

Mr. Chitepo, chairman of the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) African National Union, was killed when his car exploded last week outside his garage here, apparently after running over a land mine.

The police have not said who they believe is responsible for the attack but it is generally believed that Mr. Chitepo was the victim of a power struggle within his party.

After the state funeral in Lusaka's Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Mr. Chitepo was buried in the city's main cemetery. The ceremony Saturday was attended by President Kenneth Kaunda, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of Rhodesia's African National Council, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, the Lusaka diplomatic corps and several thousand other mourners.

Rhodesia had refused to allow the funeral to take place on its soil.

Ethiopia 'Bandits' Slain

ADDIS ABABA, March 24 (UPI).—The official Ethiopian news agency said that 30 "bandits" had been killed and two captured by the inhabitants of the town of Omhajer in the western lowlands of Eritrea where separatist guerrillas are fighting government troops.

New Regionalism Is a Sign

Idea of Europe Unity Fad As Countries Turn Inward

(Continued from Page 1)

city, whether it be the heavy gray over Dusseldorf, the gently mottled blue of Paris or the dazzling brightness that stretches above Lisbon. Many of the buildings carry the same signs: Phillips, Hilton, IBM.

The same tight jeans mold thighs from Stockholm to Istanbul; Saint Laurent boutiques offer a more expensive European uniform from London to Munich and beyond. Sexy magazines and posters everywhere display the underlying similarities, which are so much greater than most of the cultural differences.

Identical Concerns

The sameness is not just in what a traveler sees. While languages may differ, identical concerns are echoed everywhere—jobs, prices, democratization, energy, the texture of society, fear of what is coming.

Yet deep differences remain beneath the powerful tide of modernity and uniformity, beside the utterly cosmopolitan computer. They are not greater than before, but they are being given great emphasis once more, so that Europe is becoming an abstract notion.

Whether they are opponents of the Common Market, or enthusiasts, or simply resigned passengers on the European bandwagon, few in Britain or on the Continent still proclaim the notion of European unity as an ideal.

Even West Germany, which has the most at stake in the unification of Western Europe—as compensation for the fracture in the German nation—no longer pursues the dream with the urgency of a few years ago.

The British author C. Northcote Parkinson, the discoverer of the law by which bureaucracy breeds, argues earnestly that the political organization of Western Europe must revert to the relatively small medieval regions under some confederal umbrella. He finds several clear advantages in security, politics, popular satisfaction.

Wessex and Brittany

"There is no obvious way of absorbing Britain and France into a united Europe, for they were formed for purposes of war and, indeed, largely for the purpose of war against each other," he explained, but if they were broken into regions, they could resist subversion and sectarian strife.

Mr. Parkinson would restore Britain to its feudal components—Wessex and Northumbria, for example—and the same for France—Burgundy, Brittany, Provence—and then let the proliferated regions organize a multinational confederation.

What is happening is that tradition and ethnic separateness are being increasingly asserted not only among nations but among their supposedly assimilated regions. Being up to date no longer means rejecting the past and its patterns but emphasizing them with vigor and even violence.

Corsicans, Bretons, Welshmen, Scotsmen, even the 80,000 French-speaking Swiss of the Jura Mountains who want to be detached from the German-speaking canton of Bern and form one of their own—all are demanding narrower, not broader, social structures, less incorporation, not more.

Serious Bavarian authors are writing in dialect, so long relegated to the peasant tongue and disdained as unlettered. The Scots are staking out a claim for offshore oil discoveries in the North Sea; the Corsicans want a university of their own and local autonomy; the Bretons want the preservation of their Celtic culture as well as more money from the government in Paris to develop their depressed region and more say on how it should be spent.

The centralizing principle tended to pour wealth and activity into one region and drain other parts of each country of population and the means to support it. The south of England flourished at the expense of Wales and Scotland; the north of Italy enjoyed all of the so-called economic miracle, and the south sagged ever further behind. The result was not only maldistribution of prosperity but great waste of natural and human resources, which people are protesting more and more vehemently.

Of course, the medieval pattern cannot be reimposed on a Europe of supersonic jets and intercontinental missiles, multinational corporations and global shortages. But as Mr. Parkinson points out, the nation-state was best quiring empire, while dec tion, now virtually compl quires more flexible d structures.

The British ambassado Common Market country ing to account for the di in economic fortunes betw country and West Germ difference that can no lo attributed to postwar re said: "The Germans have mendous advantage of not a capital city. An engi banker, a manager, the to people, will go to work i burg or Dusseldorf or St wherever they're needed. get the best English br set up in Liverpool or M ter or the best of the Fr Dijon or Lille. They feel it grading to be in the pro

The West German fede tem, established after Wo II precisely because the state concept was doming the Allies feared German alism, has shown itself bet ed to dealing with moderr ism than the national st that developed industry 19th century. The German have clear political and istrative identities and sub power to nourish their traditions and aspirations

Waning faith in the cap the fledgling European, national, institutions to modern problems is a part deeper dissatisfaction with more established mechani organizing society—a diss tion visible everywhere.

The depth of disbelief where more insistent and than in Britain. In the that evolved the democrat tem and nourished it t times of extreme peril, t now a chorus of despai democracy has reached th of its ability to cope.

An economist, Samuel B says it is because the g stable currency and full e ment on the one hand a mocracy on the other are not compatible. In other it is no longer possible to competing social groups satisfactorily bigger piece by baking ever bigger pies. Mr. Brittan argues th makes inflation and social inevitable.

Others give other reason it is striking that so many ons are keening over dem these days.

Louis Heren, deputy edi the Times, commented: " thirties people who sup Communism thought it work and people who sup fascism thought that would Now, nobody believes any will work."

Nor does anyone in Europe ceive of war as a solution t problem, or even a danger.

"National war is unthinkal Europe anymore," said the philosopher Klaus Harpp sometimes referred to as the science of former Chancellor Brandt. "We'll have to accept terrorism has become a subs for war and learn to live " The urge to violent oup assertion is coming out in t ism."

This is the first of a of articles.

Saxbe Welcom As New Envoy By Mrs. Gandl

NEW DELHI, March 24—With a warm hand Prime Minister Indira G today formally welcomed W Saxbe, the new U.S. ambas who has become the target controversy despite his go being a quiet diplomat.

Mr. Saxbe saw the Prime ister for 18 minutes in a tomary courtesy call. The f attorney general and Repul senator from Ohio, who a here March 2, called the m "excellent."

"She wished me well f mission here," he said. He no mention of the recent c in Indian-American rel over the U.S. decision to re supplying arms to Pakista decision which Mr. Saxbe sa had argued against.

Mr. Saxbe is under attack the left wing of Mrs. Gai Congress party and from se newspapers for his criticism the Indian government's de to grant the Palestine Li tion Organization semi-diplo status and let it open a mi in New Delhi.

In an interview with Washington Post last week, Saxbe said that Indians "hav better friends in the world the Jewish community in United States . . But this mance with the PLO is goir turn off a lot of them."

London Dockers Continue Strike

LONDON, March 24 (Reuters).—Hope for a quick end to a strike that has paralyzed the port of London and held up exports worth £200 million ($480 million) was ended today when dockers voted against returning to work.

It was hoped that the 9,000 dockers would end the 3-week-old strike after the government announced a plan Friday to force inland container depots to employ only registered dockers.

A blockade of ports, meanwhile, by fishermen protesting fish imports from Norway and Iceland spread along England's northeast coast today, affecting about 200 miles of shoreline.

Acrobatics Banned At Paris Air Show

PARIS, March 24 (A French Interior Minister M Poniatowski has banned traditional aerial acrobatics tival on the closing day of Paris Air Show, scheduled year from May 29 to June 8.

The action was taken as a ty measure to protect spectr and residents of the area aro Le Bourget Airport, site of bi-annual show. On the clo day of the last air show in a prototype of the Soviet su sonic airliner Tu-144 explode flight and fell on the nearby lage of Goussainville, killing s residents and six crew mem

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News Analysis

Lisbon Communists Set Back Italy's Reds

By Claire Sterling

OME, March 24 (IHT).—On rch 18, the Italian Commu- party opened its congress e with a three-hour speech by ty secretary Enrico Berlinguer ing for a "historic compro- e" with Italy's ruling Chris- Democrats and other demo- ic forces. On the same day, Lisbon, a military junta under vy Communist sway decided to let the Christian Demo- ts and a couple of other par- there take part in Portugal's t elections after half a century dictatorship.

s soon as the news from Lis- reached Rome, a high-rank- Christian Democratic delega- walked out of the Italian nmunists' congress. A word n Mr. Berlinguer might have ught them back: He had only ay that the Portuguese Com- nists were wrong. But not un- the very end could he bring self to say it.

uring the next three days of congress, Italian Communist ders, in an agony of embar- sment, not only managed to t elaborately about everything ept Portugal, but also kept visiting Portuguese Commu- delegation away from the rophone.

Portuguese Charity

n Lisbon, however, during the e three days, Portuguese Com- nist leader Alvaro Cunhal de his party's policies still rer. "There will be no bour- is democracy in Portugal," he l an Algerian news agency, ling that "democratic liberty the Western European kind" "incompatible" with Portugal's sent political needs.

ly the time the Portuguese nmunists finally did get the or in Rome, on the penulti- te day of the congress, they f only to add that "the fra- nal ties uniting our two par- s are indestructible"—bringing nderous applause from the lence—to make the unhappi- is of Italian Communist lead- complete.

n his closing remarks to the congress, Mr. Berlinguer tried to repair some of the damage done to his party's image as an enlightened, independent and invincibly democratic force. Conceding that Italian Communists have some "perplexities and reservations" about recent Portuguese developments, he said: "We ourselves consider it necessary to assure the full exercise of political faculties to all forces of the left, center and right."

Yet it was plain from everything else Mr. Berlinguer said at the close of the congress that Portugal had made an enormous difference to the calculations behind his opening address just six days before.

The Changed Status

On March 18, he spoke with the measured moderation and self-assurance of a Communist leader who already had fully accepted his governmental responsibilities and had little doubt that the Christian Democrats would accept the Communists here in that role before long. By March 23, he was speaking with the anger and belated realism of a suitor betrayed.

Cut to the quick by the Christian Democratic walkout—and evidently all too aware of its implications as far as his proposed "historic compromise" is concerned—he was no longer a conciliatory and accommodating Communist spokesman prepared to put up with, and cover for, the worst malpractices of a Christian Democratic party whose sins of misgovernment go back many years.

On the contrary, he threatened explicitly to stop covering for the Christian Democrats, call off the tacit truce prevailing here during the present deep economic recession and take the leash off Italy's restive trade unions, leaving them free to do their worst.

In fact, he declared war.

It is not clear whether Amintore Fanfani, the Christian Democratic party's general secretary, had exactly this in mind when he instructed his party's delegation to walk out of the Communist congress. Since he has been singled out personally as Mr. Berlinguer's principal target, he may have good reason to worry. Nevertheless, he has very good reason, indeed, to be pleased with the sudden change in political atmosphere here between the beginning and end of the Communist party's 14th congress.

Fading Effects

The effect can hardly be lasting. Italian voters are not likely to punish the Italian Communist party more for Portuguese behavior than for the Soviet invasions of Prague in 1968 and Budapest in 1956. Hardly anybody here still talks about those distant episodes, and memories of the Portuguese Communists' brutal struggle for power now—a struggle which bears a frightening resemblance to the first Communist take-over of Prague in far-off 1948—are no less likely to fade.

Nevertheless, Portugal is making a vivid impression on the Italians right now and can probably be counted on to continue doing so for at least a couple of months. With the Christian Democrats facing what could be crucial regional elections in June, a couple of months may be all that Mr. Fanfani thinks he needs.

Not that Mr. Fanfani or anybody else could believe for a moment that this could take care of the whole thing once and for all: Mr. Berlinguer, his large Communist party and his undeniably attractive offer to put that party's strength at the Christian Democrats' disposal. If this suggests that Mr. Fanfani and his fellow Christian Democrats may be living on borrowed time, however, isn't that more or less what they've been doing for at least half the time they've held on to power in Italy—going on 30 years?



Associated Press.

Using water cannon and riot shields, Dutch police storm buildings.

Riot Erupts Over Amsterdam Demolition

AMSTERDAM, March 24 (UPI).—Police used armored cars, bulldozers, tear gas and water cannons today in a street battle with residents protesting the demolition of their homes in an old section of Amsterdam to clear the way for construction of the city's first subway line.

A police spokesman said 33 demonstrators who resisted the evacuation by throwing roof slates, paint, talcum powder and water from the roofs were arrested.

He said nine of the 200 policemen and three other persons were injured during the evacuation in the Niewmarkt district. Two of the policemen were seriously injured.

Following the operation, a few dozen old homes in the district, most of them now inhabited by squatters, were to be bulldozed.

The subway line is scheduled to go into operation by 1977 and will extend 11 miles from the central railroad station to a new suburb. Two miles of line will be underground.

Residents have been protesting since construction plans were announced but many have moved from the area, leaving homes vacant to squatters. So far about 200 houses have been razed.

68% in Spain Support Regaining Gibraltar

MADRID, March 24 (UPI).—A public opinion poll published in the government newspaper Arriba today said 67.9 per cent of Spaniards wanted Spain to regain the British colony of Gibraltar, ceded to Britain in 1713.

Of these, 15.9 per cent said that the country should run risks to get back the fortress at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea, and 52 per cent said it should be done only with little risk.

Of those questioned, 22.9 per cent said there were more important problems to be dealt with than Gibraltar. And 9.2 per cent said they were not interested in *the subject or did not respond.*

The colony on Spain's south coast was ceded to Britain in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht.

Especially to Berlin

2 Germanys Confer on Plans For Better Roads, Railroads

BERLIN, March 24 (AP).—The two Germanys opened negotiations in East Berlin today on a broad program of road and rail improvements connecting the two states and focusing on more rapid transit to and from isolated West Berlin.

The proposals being discussed include improving the existing autobahn between West Berlin and West Germany through East Germany, an additional train station on the edge of West Berlin for transit traffic and eventually a new autobahn to be built between Berlin and Hamburg.

The program will take at least five years to complete, with costs expected to run to billions of marks. Which state is to bear the larger share of the cost is expected to be the most difficult aspect of the negotiations.

New Cooperation

It is the most encompassing program so far undertaken by the two German governments in concert since the country was divided at the end of World War II.

State Secretary Guenter Gaus, the West German representative resident in East Berlin, told newsmen the opening session "was positive in every respect."

Mr. Gaus met with Deputy East German Transport Minister Horst Schlimper in the latter's ministry building.

Mr. Gaus indicated the talks will concentrate on three major fields, to be discussed concurrently. He said the first session was dedicated to rebuilding the existing Berlin-Helmstedt autobahn, the main transit route through East Germany.

The 110-mile stretch is part of an original superhighway network built in the 1930s by the Hitler government. During the cold war after 1945, the Communist regime deliberately let the road go unrepaired.

The next subject, Mr. Gaus said, would be improvement of connecting railroad lines. The *Russians destroyed the existing* network in great part at the end of the war and reduced what they left to one-track traffic.

The Hamburg-Berlin autobahn will be the third topic and the single most expensive part of the cooperative project. It will complete the original design of a superhighway system that did not reach across northern Germany because its construction was interrupted by the war.

This new autobahn link is expected to cost at least 1.4 billion marks ($600 million).

Unadvertised Safe Approach

HONOLULU, March 24 (AP).—A radio station here, as part of an advertising campaign, invited listeners to "crack the safe" that was making the rounds of stores and claim $5,900 inside it.

At each stop, listeners got a chance to try to open the strongbox.

Someone used different timing to accept the challenge. Police reported that a burglar broke into a car dealer's office and took station KGMB's safe.

ortuguese Factions Agree n New Cabinet, Aide Says

LISBON, March 24 (AP).—Pre- ler Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves s formed a new Cabinet, a okesman for Portugal's leftist ilitary government said today. said the Cabinet's makeup is pected to be announced within hours.

Political sources have forecast at there will be increased Com- mist representation among the flians in the Cabinet but say at the military members will ntinue to dominate it.

The government spokesman, In- mation Minister Jorge Jesuino, orted that there was a "general reement"—among political fac- ns, the Premier and the ruling volutionary Council—on the mbership of the new Cabinet. dr. Gonçalves called in present binet ministers today, appar- ly to prepare for the reshuf- A more leftward shift in the binet has been expected since government on March 11 put wn an attempted uprising that attributed to "reactionary" ces led by former President tonio de Spinola.

nother spokesman from the ormation Ministry said that re has not been and will not essarily be a worsening of ations with Spain because of discovery of a rightist guer- a organization operating from m against the Portuguese rnment.

avy Comdr. Rui Carlos Montes d today that the Spanish gov- ment had not been informed advance of yesterday's nation- le telecast announcing the dis- ery of the Portuguese Libera- n Army (ELP) because it had nothing to do with the Spanish government.

The Information Ministry aide added, however, that it was reasonable to presume that the Portuguese Foreign Ministry was in contact with the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

In the broadcast, a military commander said the ELP was an organization of exiles trying to start "a guerrilla revolution" to restore the dictatorship that was toppled by the armed forces' coup of last April 25.

Diplomatic sources said that British Ambassador Nigel Trench called on President Francisco da Costa Gomes and Foreign Minister Mario Soares late today to express his government's misgivings about Portuguese flirtation with the Soviet bloc.

Other NATO countries are preparing to follow the lead of Britain, the sources said.

Portugal's 14 partners in NATO became concerned about Moscow-Lisbon rapprochement when Portugal acknowledged that it was considering a Soviet request for naval bunkering facilities on the island of Madeira. It is thought that Russia wants an installation able to handle about 500 visits a year by Soviet merchant ships.

The diplomatic sources said that representatives of the other NATO members were called into emergency session in Brussels yesterday morning to discuss Portugal.

MADRID, March 24 (UPI).—The Portuguese claim that a secret army for the "liberation" of Portugal is being directed by Portuguese based in Spain is highly embarrassing to the government here, official sources said today. But there has been no official reaction, in the absence of a formal complaint by Lisbon.

The two countries are linked by the Iberian Pact, a treaty of friendship and nonaggression.

One reason for Spanish embarrassment is that Spain has its own problem with foreign-based enemies of the Franco regime.

thiopian Prince ppeals to UN, frican Nations

ONDON, March 24 (Reuters). he heir to the world's oldest narchy, the throne of Ethiopia, ay called on the United Na- ns and African states to act inst the leftist military gov- ment which has banned him n succession.

rown Prince Asfa Wossen, the son of deposed Emperor le Selassie, asked the Organi- ion of African Unity to hold extraordinary meeting to "de- rate upon measures to be taken liberate Ethiopia."

e appealed to the UN to use its influence and bring sanc- ns against what he called an lawful group of usurpers and assins."

I call upon all international manitarian organisations ur- tly to intervene to save the s not only of the Emperor l his family, but the hundreds Ethiopians who have been kept elly detained for over a year."

e called on "all the gallant s and daughters of Ethiopia o have now risen to struggle liberate Ethiopia" to coor- ate their actions with the neral body" of the armed ces, which he said did not port the present rulers.

fugees From Chile

ANTIAGO, March 24 (UPI).— ty-one persons, who found ref- in the Italian Embassy dur- the Chilean coup of Septem- 1973, left today for exile in mania. Eleven remain in the bassy.

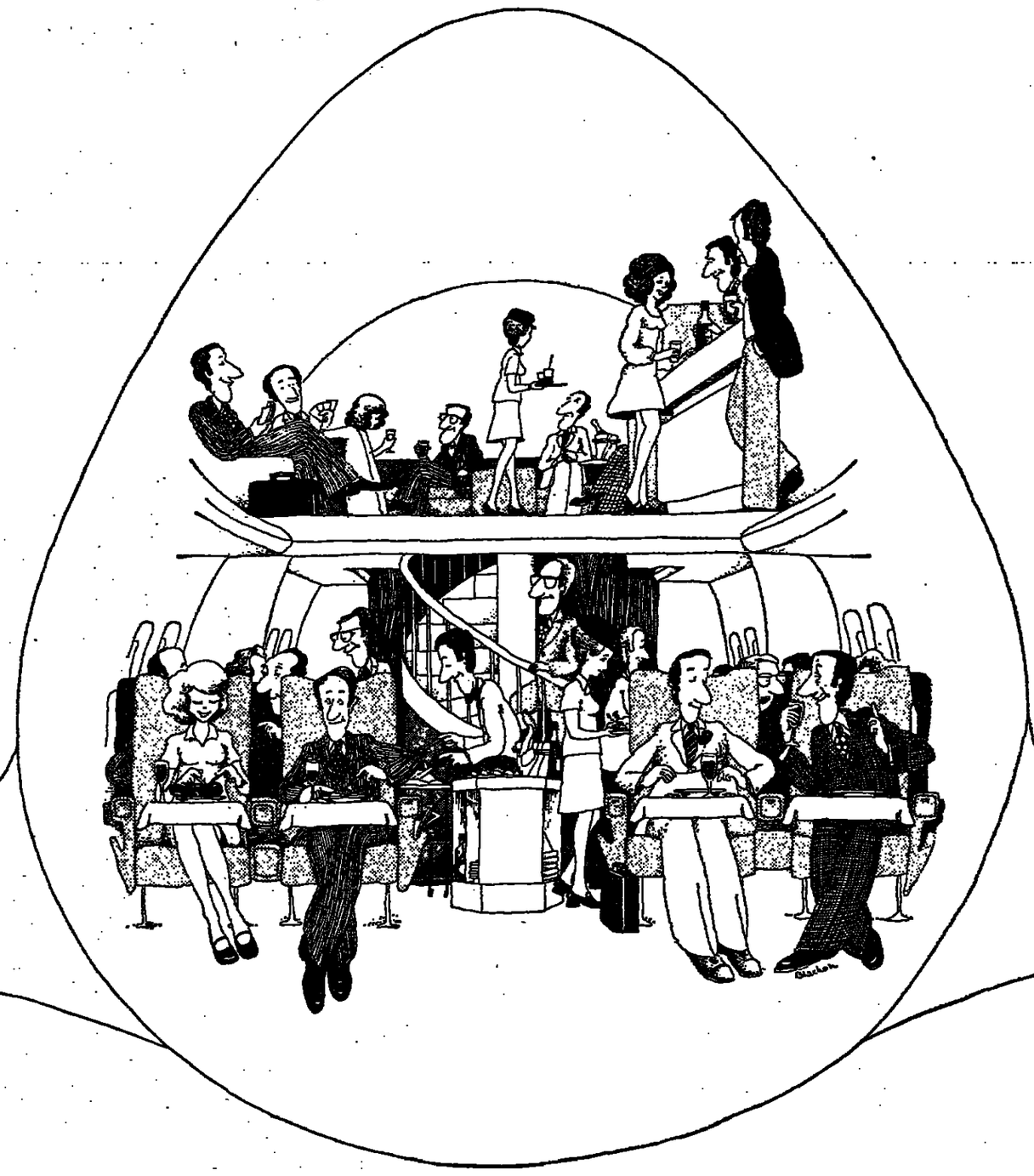
Conductor Gets a Hand At Concert

MEXICO CITY, March 24 (UPI).—Uruguayan conductor Jose Serebrier inadvertently stabbed himself through the left hand last night with his baton as he "over-passionately" led a brass-percussion ensemble and chorus through a special Easter musical festival.

Blood spurted through the air, over the music stand and on Mr. Serebrier's white turtle-neck tuxedo shirt, while he continued to conduct for another 20 minutes.

"The baton broke into pieces," Mr. Serebrier said. "One piece was sticking through my hand. I guess I was *more* surprised than anybody. Ironically, I never use a baton. But I decided to use one for this performance because I thought it would help achieve greater musical control. That was a mistake because I got over-passionate."

On Air France, 1st class still means 1st class.

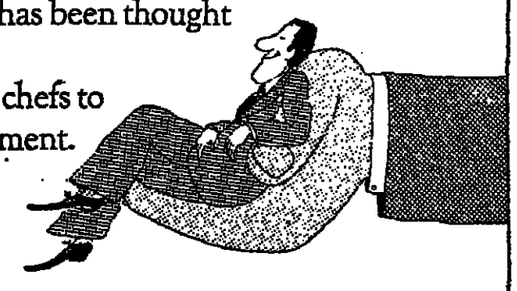


In the face of the crisis, Air France is maintaining a policy of no cutbacks. So as a businessman, you can still count on the same high quality 1st class service you're used to. Even on short and medium range flights.

From the 1st class waiting lounge to the arrival of your baggage, every detail has been thought of to insure your comfort and satisfaction.

Our "Nouvelle Cuisine Française" brings the genius of 14 renowned French chefs to your table. And on certain 747 flights there's also a luxurious buffet with entertainment.

Flying 1st class on Air France has always been a special pleasure. Happily, it still is.



AIR FRANCE

We understand.

Dorland & Grey, Paris

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Tuesday, March 25, 1975 *

Guilt in Southeast Asia

As the tragedy of open war covers more and more of Cambodia and South Vietnam, many Americans are sincerely wrestling with their consciences to determine what was their responsibility for the deaths and disruptions that are racking two nations, and what, in the circumstances, can be done. The moral dilemmas involved are not easy to resolve: Americans did bomb and kill in Southeast Asia; they did withdraw their direct military presence, leaving nothing really settled, no actual peace in sight.

The fact that the guilt in that much-ravaged area is a shared guilt, with the Communists largely responsible for initiating and pursuing the use of force, may be small consolation. But when one remembers the concentration by so many Americans on the theory of Washington's unique guilt, on the Spartan virtues of the North Vietnamese, the Viet Cong, the Khmer Rouge and the Pathet Lao, a glance at the war maps in Indochina provides a clue to one aspect of the fighting there that has long been obscured.

The Communist armies, whatever particular name or banner they may bear, have never been inhibited by any revulsion against violence or respect for boundaries or treaties. Perhaps when the battles end, the rulers of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam may quarrel about the lines that separate their peoples, but in the meanwhile it is quite clear that the North Vietnamese now, as throughout most of the war, have not penetrated the South through the defended parallel, but through "neutral" Laos and Cambodia. South Vietnam has been taken in the flank, in open disregard for the Paris accords, and the people are fleeing before their "liberators."

In other words, the theory of American intervention in Southeast Asia—that the Communists were trying to capture a group of nations by force—was correct enough. What was not correct, and what proved so costly to American self-respect and esteem abroad, was the belief that the kind of limited war in which the United States was prepared to engage could counter this effort. A good number of critics may contest the term "limited," in view of the size of the American Army in South Vietnam, its incursion into Cambodia and the bombing of North Vietnam. But the American part of the war was limited, in methods and purpose, and all it did was prolong the agony.

Can the United States do more now, in its own interests and in those of the people whom it tried to help? That seems highly doubtful: Events are moving fast, and the United States is plagued with many doubts on many fronts. Asia is a large and complex continent, which the Korean war should have proved—and did prove to President Eisenhower. His successors were less perceptive. What the United States can do now to limit the impending catastrophes by diplomatic action should be done. But there should be no illusions about the power it is able—or willing—to extend. Nor should there be any illusions about the nature of the Communist effort. It has no qualms about doing evil for what it considers a good cause.

Mideast Disappointment

Henry Kissinger's return empty-handed from the Mideast is, undeniably, a heavy disappointment. By trying to arrange another limited agreement between Egypt and Israel, he had hoped to offer a model and some momentum to a reconvened Geneva Conference and to strengthen the hand of moderates there. Some further Egyptian-Israel effort, made perhaps as the two countries contemplate the departure of Mr. Kissinger and the onset of Geneva in a morning-after light, may yet be possible. One would not wish to rule it out entirely. But it seems likely nonetheless that the planning of the Geneva Conference will have to proceed without benefit of the prior helpful results which Mr. Kissinger had sought. Instead of appearing as the natural continuation of the American step-by-step approach, Geneva looks as though it will come as the forced alternative to it. This is not to say that Mr. Kissinger was wrong to try. But one can understand why he should now say of his mission that it was a "sad day" for American diplomacy.

* * *

What went wrong? Egypt and Israel, needless to say, blame each other. But we suspect that the truth, though all of it is not yet out at this point, is more complex, and that it tells more about the quality of perception and judgment in the Mideast than about the apportionment of virtue and villainy. Israel, which was being called on to give up significant tangibles in territory, strategic passes and oil fields, wanted the compensating political intangibles to be of some comparable significance. But Egypt felt unable to yield political intangibles of the scope which Israel asked. Should Israel have accepted what it felt to be an unsatisfactory deal to keep the process with Egypt going? Should Egypt, to keep the process with Israel going, have made now the concessions it meant to hold for bargaining later? Israeli Prime Minister Rabin apparently went as far as his public and opposition permitted. Egyptian President Sadat it seems, could not get out in front of his radical Arab brothers, perhaps also his generals. The omens, in brief, are not cheery.

* * *

The fact remains that a particularly hopeful stage of diplomacy, one in which American participation offered Israel some protection from the full brunt of Arab and Soviet demands, has been suspended. An uncertain future stretches ahead. President Sadat is calling for the "immediate" resumption of Geneva; his open reliance on American diplomacy perhaps left him no choice when it sagged. But the planning and organization of Geneva involve issues so complex that no quick session can be expected. Only those wishing the conference to fail will rush to it. The Palestinian issue, for one, will now have to be tackled at least in its initial aspect: The Palestinians must decide whether they wish to attend a conference to implement a Security Council Resolution (242) they have yet to say publicly they accept. Meanwhile, Israel must anticipate not only the usual Arab and Soviet (and European and Third World) pressures but additional pressures from those Americans impatient at the pace of Mideast diplomacy and inclined to blame Israel for the delay. If one is to believe the Israeli press, the latter group includes President Ford, who is said to have complained the other day of Israeli "intransigeance." The going will be rough.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Europe's Soft Underbelly

NATO's main worry at present is the long southern flank reaching the length of the Mediterranean from the Atlantic to the Black Sea. The Turkish bastion and the Greek peninsula are important to the strategic NATO concept, but equally important are Spain, Portugal and Italy. The initial welcome accorded the elimination of dictatorship in Lisbon has been succeeded by unease in view of the leftward slide that has since taken place. Spain is unconvincing as a substitute so long as government rigidity stokes the fires of oppositional extremism. And that brings us to Italy, where the Communists, from a position of relative strength, are proposing a "historic compromise" of participation in a coalition with the Christian Democrats. But this is the sort of compromise that will only start to look convincing when, for example, Catholics in Poland are also allowed to take an active and significant part in government. For the time being, détente remains a one-sided process.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Vietnam Turnabout

Because the Paris accord has not been applied, because none of its political clauses has been taken into consideration by Mr. Thieu, the war in Vietnam is progressively proceeding toward a solution in Chinese or Cambodian fashion: a military solution by encirclement of urban islets. The only South Vietnamese able to ward off such an extremity and to open a dialogue are in Mr. Thieu's jails, or under house arrest, or are forbidden to speak and write. If they continue to be gagged, they won't play any role in the settlement of the conflict. By their stubbornness, the Americans and their local allies will have paid the Communists a signal service by giving them all the cards of the future of Vietnam and even of Indochina.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

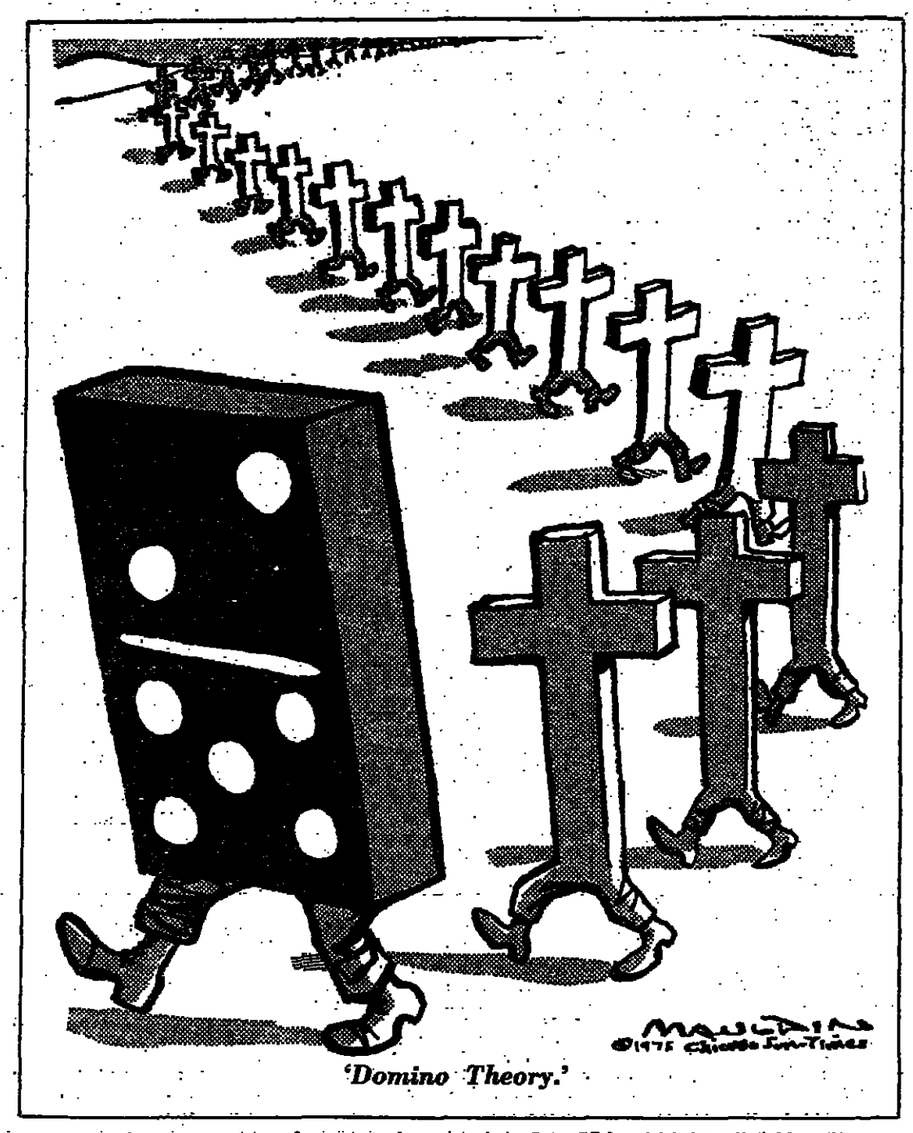
March 25, 1900

NEW YORK—The will of the late William G. Vermilye, of Englewood, N.J., was admitted to probate yesterday. The property includes a building in Paris, known as the American Chapel in Paris for Protestant Worship, and is situated in the rue de Berri. It is bequeathed to Mr. W.G. Vermilye jr. and it is the expressed desire of the testator that the chapel shall continue to be devoted to Protestant worship as it has been in the past.

Fifty Years Ago

March 25, 1925

LONDON—This summer London restaurateurs are going after American tourists in a new fashion. "Waffles, griddle cakes, corn on the cob and hot dogs" and even watermelons are being provided to convince tourists that Piccadilly is not really so far away from Broadway. And not just content with this, however, the Lyons group of restaurants has decided to open an all night American section in one of its Piccadilly establishments.



'Domino Theory.'

Vietnam: Myth and Reality

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—One of the poisons that ate away at Weimar Germany was the myth that a "stab in the back" by politicians at home had beaten the German Army in World War I. An effort is now under way to plant a similar myth about Vietnam. Saigon is losing, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger put it, because the U.S. Congress has been "niggardly" in giving aid.

Niggardly! Imagine using such a word after all the United States has done and suffered for Saigon: $150 billion over a dozen years, 55,000 American lives. The accusation would be funny if it were not so nasty.

A compelling factual answer to the charge is a report just made by Rep. Paul N. McCloskey jr., Republican of California. On the basis of official figures and briefings during his recent visit to Vietnam, McCloskey compared the opposing military forces. These were some of his main points:

1. As of Jan. 1, according to the Pentagon, Saigon had "an approximate 3-to-1 advantage" over the other side in numbers of soldiers. (More North Vietnamese have entered the fighting since then, but Saigon's forces remain much larger, as always.)

2. In the fiscal years 1973-75, roughly the period since the Paris cease-fire agreement, Saigon has had $3.98 billion in military aid from the United States; North Vietnam $1.48 billion from China and the Soviet Union.

3. In the fighting since the cease-fire, Saigon has had a "firepower superiority ratio" of 7 to 1. That is, munitions have been fired in that proportion. And that does not count Saigon's air force.

If one looks back before the 1973 agreement, the disproportion between the two sides is even more extreme. Americans fought in Vietnam for eight years, as many as 500,000 at a time; no Chinese or Russian soldier ever did. American planes dropped immense tonnages of bombs and napalm and defoliants; the other side dropped none.

When Saigon cannot hold its own despite such overwhelming advantages over so many years, something fundamental must be wrong. McCloskey said the other side, "outgunned" and "outnumbered," was evidently superior in "aggressiveness, will and sense of purpose." Others would put it that the United States has been trying to do an impossible thing in South Vietnam: Create a country in our image from people of another culture.

If all the past help has not won for Saigon, how is it possible to believe that three more years of military aid, as the administration wants, will make the difference? The military solution has been tried endlessly and failed. The choice is to go on down that road—until children are starving in Danang as they are now in Phnom Penh—or at last to work for a political settlement.

The administration says the time is not ripe for political talks because Saigon must negotiate "from strength." When Saigon was stronger, it opposed political compromise. In any event, how can it gain strength from more years of a policy that has failed? As military aid proves useless except to prolong the killing, the old logic would call for American bombs and troops again. But Gerald Ford is President now, not Richard Nixon.

The tactic of blaming Congress for Vietnamese realities is running up against the fortitude of such men as Republican Senators Mathias and Hatfield, Democrats Stevenson and Mansfield. But Congress can make only a broad choice: Between ending aid, a painful course, and going on with it, which will be more painful. The executive has the more delicate opportunity: To go to the South Vietnamese and the Cambodians, and tell them that the time has come to make the best deal possible and end the shooting.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger deserves sympathy for the breakdown of his mission in the Middle East. But talking about Indochina while there, he sounded like Pontius Pilate. There was nothing more he could do, he said; he would never have negotiated the 1973 agreement if he had known that Congress would not supply military aid as requested.

Kissinger made the 1973 agreement because he had to. It was politically imperative to get the American troops out of Vietnam, and those were the only terms available. He knew full well that the terms settled nothing except American withdrawal. Nor was there any guarantee of particular U.S. aid for Saigon—unless it was a secret promise to President Thieu.

American policy in Indochina has done damage that can never be undone: Death, destruction, loss of American reputation and influence. But Henry Kissinger could still try to save something from the wreckage—some last humanity and honor. Will he? Or will he prefer to let all go down in a bloody finale, and blame Congress for a stab in the back?

The Unesco Fiasco

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The outraged reaction of intellectuals last winter when Israel was suddenly barred from all Unesco aid programs is now subtly spreading into American commercial and business interests, raising this serious question: Will the politicization of Unesco destroy it?

Without any announcement, the prestigious Bankers Trust Company of New York has now quietly cancelled an agreement worked out after months of consultation with officials of Unesco, the United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Under terms of the now-discarded agreement, Bankers Trust was to have been a principal sales agent for Unesco to market a commemorative medal (marking the 500th anniversary of Michelangelo's birth). Selling from $11 (for bronze) up to $66 (for gold), the medals are supposed to finance a major program for young artists, particularly in underdeveloped countries.

Since sales in the United States would undoubtedly raise far more cash for the artists' project than sales anywhere else in the world, this loss of the U.S. market gravely impairs the whole project.

Publicly, Unesco operatives at the East River headquarters of the UN are saying only that "the medal is not going to be sold in the United States." All further inquiries are directed to Unesco's office in Paris, and no explanations are offered.

Bank Balks

The real reason for the sudden switch in signals was a last-minute decision at Bankers Trust not to market the medal in the lucrative New York area. Bankers Trust has 122 branches. Under the original deal, agreed to on Feb. 18, the bank would have distributed brochures at all its branches explaining the purpose of the medal, with a coupon to be clipped and sent in to Unesco for the medal.

But the bank smelled trouble from depositors, many of whom would be repelled by such a helping hand from the organization that, on the votes of Communist-bloc and Third-World members, has imposed what amounts to political sanctions against Israel. That vote resulted from complaints that the Israeli government is "altering the historic features" of the city of Jerusalem.

There is no disputing the great physical changes in Jerusalem since Israel seized the Arab section of the city in the 1967 war. But only once before—against Portugal in 1955—has Unesco ever imposed sanctions against a member state for alleged deprivations of human rights or any other political act.

It is this unique singling out of Israel for special political punishment in a highly controversial situation which has so aroused the intellectual West, and now spilled over into the actions of a leading New York bank.

The future of the international agency is obscure. Congress has passed a law cutting off the entire American contribution to Unesco, now running at approximately $20 million a year, until the anti-Israel sanctions are removed. Considering the fact that the U.S. contribution regularly equals about 25 per cent of Unesco's budget, that congressional retaliation is no small punishment. In addition, both France and Switzerland have reduced their own contributions to Unesco's two-year, $170-million current budget.

But that is only the beginning of what some experts fear is turning into an anti-Unesco campaign in the West which could spell its doom. Consider the following:

- Faberge, the New York cosmetic house, has canceled a $5,000 prize for a Unesco art exhibit and is dropping its sponsorship of the whole project.
- A Unesco conference on literacy scheduled to be held at Harvard University was canceled on demand of the faculty after a protest by Dean Paul Ylvisaker of the Graduate School of Education. Yet, perhaps Unesco's most important work is trying to raise the level of literacy in a world in which one-quarter of the total population still cannot read or write.
- A Unesco cultural conference scheduled for St. Louis in November was written off in February because the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra served notice it would cancel its performance on the day of the conference.

There are many more such items, although by no means has every single Unesco project in the United States been killed over the Israel issue. For example, a Unesco-sponsored International Women's Year conference will proceed on schedule in 1976 at Smith College.

But the creeping boycott is getting worse, not better. What that suggests for the future is inexorable pressure for Unesco to rescind its own boycott of Israel.

John Dornberg From Bonn:

Back in the days when he was just one of the Social Democratic party's front benchers, he was known as 'Schmidt the Lip.'

BONN—Nearly ten days of tempestuous and tumultuous debate in the Bundestag—first over the issue of internal security, then over the budget—seem to have made at least one point clear.

Parliamentary democracy in postwar West Germany is alive and vibrant.

The acerbity of the exchanges, the mud-slinging, the invectives, the personal insults deputies and government ministers hurl at each other, the walkout and the near fisticuffs may not represent the epitome of dignity.

But the Bundestag certainly isn't dull.

That was not always the case.

In the mid-1960s, for example, Eugen Gerstenmaier, then its president, was deeply concerned about the lackluster sessions which were frequently marked by tedious, schoolmasterly monologues to a nearly empty house.

The years during which foxy, imperious Konrad Adenauer reigned as chancellor seemed to have deprived most deputies of the will or courage to disagree. And the tenure of Ludwig Erhard, renowned for his indecision, had provided even the most argumentative members of the house with little substance into which to sink their debating teeth.

Instead of talking things out on the floor, deputies fled to the infinitely larger, more glamorous and politically more rewarding platform of interviews and their own columns in magazines and the Sunday papers.

It was a period which one Christian Democratic backbencher described to me at the time as an era of "the picture-magazine parliament and legislation by interview."

The Pattern

Gerstenmaier, a democrat at heart despite a reputation for rather autocratic behavior, feared that, if allowed to continue, this parliamentary pattern would ultimately stifle West Germany's embryonic democracy.

He first of all arranged to have more Bundestag debates televised live and nationwide.

Then he introduced the "topical hour," a 60-minute debating period which could be called on virtually a moment's notice at the request of at least 30 members of the house. The ground rules compelled deputies to think and speak on their feet and get their ideas across quickly. Each speaker was limited to five minutes and not permitted to use notes or manuscript.

Given the nature of the German language, that required considerable skill.

Gerstenmaier also imposed heavier penalties for absences in the hope that a full house would stimulate more discussion.

He enlarged the powers and enhanced the prestige of parliamentary committees, though to this day the practice of open, public hearings is the exception rather than the rule.

And for years he also tried to re-arrange the deputies' desks in the plenary chamber.

Instead of sitting like obedient school children in classroom amphitheater style and facing the government, which is raised professorially on a bench at the front of the hall, he wanted government and opposition parties to confront each other as they do in Westminster, and if that was not possible, at least a horseshoe.

However, the chamber, located in what was once a Bonn teachers' college, proved not only to be too small for that but simply the wrong shape.

Perhaps parliamentary democracy would have survived even without Gerstenmaier's remedies of a decade ago. Be that as it may.

But as the verbal battles of the past fortnight showed, the Bundestag's sessions are anything but lackluster these days. The "high house," as it is often referred to, has become a jousting ground for oratorical duels to the finish, in which words are designed to kill.

Schmidt the Lip

This has produced some razor-tongued protagonists among whose ranks Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has an honored, albeit by virtue of his high office now somewhat tempered, place.

Back in the days when he was just one of the Social Democratic party's front benchers, he was known as "Schmidt the Lip."

One of his lippiest remarks [illegible] have been uttered during [illegible] especially acrimonious exchan[illegible] over the vacillating policies [illegible] Ludwig Erhard. "Pinning h[illegible] down," said Schmidt, "is like t[illegible] ing to nail a jello pudding to [illegible] wall."

Franz-Josef Strauss, the head [illegible] the Bavarian Christian Soc[illegible] Union, who hurls his gibes a[illegible] abuses in the thick brogue of [illegible] homeland, invariably draws a f[illegible] house. He is inclined to acc[illegible] his political opponents of "fou[illegible] ing at the mouth" and conceali[illegible] "the real issues in wads [illegible] smog."

During the stormy intern[illegible] security debate ten days ago [illegible] accused Willy Brandt of havi[illegible] been a leftwing radical duri[illegible] his youth and of having been [illegible] "idol" and a "prophet" for e[illegible] tremists and anarchists duri[illegible] his chancellorship. The SP[illegible] Strauss said, was afflicted wi[illegible] "moral schizophrenia."

The champion debater, howev[illegible] is unquestionably the SPD's flo[illegible] leader Herbert Wehner, who[illegible] midnight comparison of Stra[illegible] with Nazi propaganda minis[illegible] Joseph Goebbels the other d[illegible] prompted the entire CDU fa[illegible] tion to stalk out of the chamb[illegible]

Wehner, who served his parli[illegible] mentary apprenticeship duri[illegible] the Weimar Republic as a Com[illegible] munist deputy in the Saxon[illegible] state legislature, has by far t[illegible] richest stock of sarcasms and i[illegible] suits in the house.

Some of the sharpest and wi[illegible] tiest Wehnerisms were recen[illegible] gleaned from the Bundestag re[illegible] ord and published in an ess[illegible] by Dr. Gert Raeithel, a youn[illegible] lecturer in American governme[illegible] at the University of Munich.

Raeithel's catalogue of Wehn[illegible] epithets for opponents includ[illegible] such terms as "heroic tenor[illegible] "dwarf," "garden gnome," "wel[illegible] poisoner," "hypocrite," "bank[illegible] rupt," and "minister of eave[illegible] dropping."

When other deputies speak t[illegible] long and monotonously [illegible] Wehner's notoriously short pa[illegible] tience and temper, he is apt t[illegible] call out from his front-bench se[illegible] and recommend that they ha[illegible] their speeches "bound in p[illegible] skin."

A Confrontation

During one confrontation wi[illegible] the CDU's Baron Olaf von Wrang[illegible] not long ago, Wehner carped fro[illegible] the floor: "You ought to ha[illegible] become a theater director." Whe[illegible] Wrangel replied politely th[illegible] being a theater director "is [illegible] very honorable profession[illegible] Wehner shot back: "That's wh[illegible] you never became one."

When, after his Goebbels tirad[illegible] the other day, the CDU deputi[illegible] walked out, Wehner yelled afte[illegible] them: "*Prosit* (Cheers). I assum[illegible] that's where you're going."

Exchanges like those of the la[illegible] few days—invariably televised li[illegible] and replayed on the evening new[illegible] —leave many Germans uncom[illegible] fortable and wondering whethe[illegible] this is what parliamentary democ[illegible] racy is supposed to be about.

But as one of the verb[illegible] gladiators—Strauss—said rathe[illegible] pithily the other day, they d[illegible] demonstrate one thing. "Eventu[illegible] ally every parliament evolves it[illegible] own style and tone. Like th[illegible] British, the Americans and th[illegible] French have theirs, we hav[illegible] ours."

—Letters—

Query for Lewis

In recent weeks I have bee[illegible] reading stories about and seein[illegible] photographs of thousands an[illegible] thousands of Vietnamese refuge[illegible] fleeing from "Communist ad[illegible] vances." Could Mr. Anthony Lew[illegible] please tell us why all these peopl[illegible] are fleeing southward and awa[illegible] from their "liberators"?

JOHN W. MOWINCKE[illegible]
Vienna.

Nobel Peace Prize

Now we know why the Nort[illegible] Vietnamese peace negotiator L[illegible] Duc Tho refused to accept th[illegible] Nobel Peace Prize! Will now Mr[illegible] Kissinger return his as well?

FRANK PALINA[illegible]
Baden, Austria.

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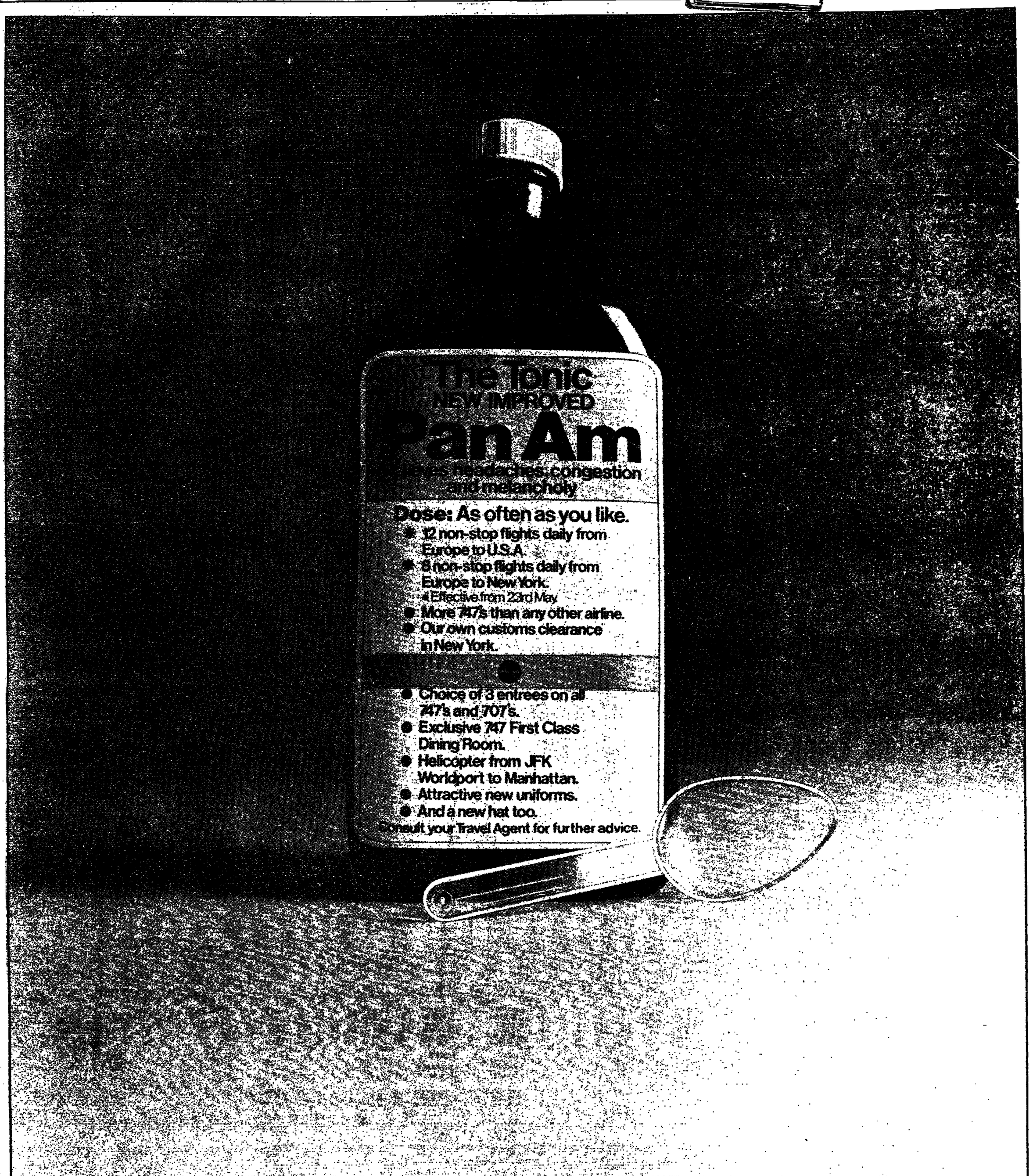
Roy Yerger, Assistant Managing Editor

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 2.000.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 7112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, France. Tel. 225-36-80. Telex: 28.560 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

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The View From the Pantry

By Tom Buckley

NEW YORK (NYT).—Henry Burke doesn't think he missed an installment of "Upstairs, Downstairs," and scarcely a week went by that he didn't enjoy a shock of recognition and recollection.

Mr. Burke is not only one of the last of a vanishing breed, the English butler, but he is also one of the few still active who began his career in a household much like the Bellamy establishment on Eaton Place made famous by the television series.

That was Lance Towers, the residence of Lady Jane Summer-Leyton, near Cowes on the Isle of Wight. The year was 1937, and Mr. Burke, who is now 55, was a skinny and undernourished 17-year-old from Hackney in the East End of London.

"It was a way of getting out of the slums," he said the other day over a cup of tea in a restaurant a couple of blocks from the building on Fifth Avenue where he runs the 20-room apartment of Ruth Lachman, the divorced wife of a cosmetics millionaire.

Has Doubts on Career

Like most other people, Mr. Burke sometimes wonders if he chose the right career, particularly in a country in which the whole idea of being a servant tends to be regarded as demeaning.

But erstwhile vociferous egalitarians often are the first to bemoan the fact that capable household help is hard to come by, once they have made their pile.

For that reason, Martin Greenhouse, the head of the Pavillion Domestic Agency, one of many here that brings servants and employers together, said that men like Mr. Burke had at least the consolation of being in demand.

"People want English butlers," he said. "They're regarded as the best. I can't fill the requests. I don't see more than one or two a year. The English don't go into domestic service any more. Most of the servants in England these days, they tell me, are Spanish."

"My first position was as the fourth footman," Mr. Burke said. "I took care of the shoes, lit the fires, carried the trash. In a year or so I was promoted to third footman, which meant I could wait on table, although I wasn't permitted to serve the entrée or pour the wine.".

A Raffish Air

Although his hair is thinning and his face has the lines of age and experience, Mr. Burke still has the slim figure, the sharp eye and something of the raffish air of the footman rather than the glacial dignity of the imperturbable Angus Hudson of "Upstairs, Downstairs."

"Our Mr. Hudson was Mr. Wilkins—Ernest Wilkins," he said, "although we never called him by his Christian name, of course. He was a very pleasant man, very kindly, but I don't think he would have interfered quite so much as Hudson does."

The folklore of domestic service is that the staff was always worked to a frazzle and always secretly hated the employer while making slavish demonstrations of devotion. Not so, said Mr. Burke.

"I thought it was a splendid position," he said. "After growing up in a tiny flat with eight other people, sharing a bedroom with my two brothers, I thought it was wonderful to have a room of my own.

"The food was excellent," he went on. "Meat at least once a day. In Hackney, we had been lucky to have a joint on Sundays. My wages were 15 shillings a week—my father made £3 for a long week in a glass factory and had to pay rent and buy food—and I was able to send 10 or 12 shillings a week home to my mother."

More than that, the work was easy, he said. The chatelaine, who was a widow, like other rich people of the period, maintained two other residences, one in London and one in Scotland, and all were kept fully staffed the year round.

"She was seldom at Lance Towers more than four months a year," Mr. Burke said.

Sometimes Lonely

"Still, I must say it was sometimes quite lonely for me," he said. "I was the youngest of the staff, I was isolated out in the countryside, and there really wasn't anyone to talk to."

The biggest difference between Lance Towers and Eaton Place was that while scarcely a week went by, seemingly, without enmeshing the Bellamy family and its staff in events of high drama, nothing very much ever seemed to happen to Lady Jane.

"I realize that there couldn't have been a television series without all those incidents, but it did seem a bit exaggerated at times," Mr. Burke said.

Even so, there was a strong family feeling among the staff and their employers, he said. "In 1939, when I enlisted in the army, I was treated like a hero. I was the only member of the staff with the colors, and the mistress used to send me books and food parcels and little gifts of all sorts."

After six years of largely uneventful service, first in the infantry and then in a transport-and-supply job, Mr. Burke emerged from the army a very different person from the youth who had enlisted.

Postwar Austerity

Postwar austerity and confiscatory taxation were already dooming the great houses. Moreover, like tens of thousands of other Britons, he did not wish to return to the discipline and communal living of domestic service since he had just left a similar routine in the armed forces.

He emigrated to the United States in 1947. His first job was in the front office of the Racquet and Tennis Club on Park Avenue. It was pleasant work, but he found that he could scarcely subsist on his salary.

"I decided that perhaps there was something to be said for domestic service after all," he said. "I registered at an agency and before long I accepted a position as butler for John F. Cuneo, the big Chicago printing man, at his estate in Libertyville, Ill. I headed a staff of 10 and Mr. Cuneo did a lot of entertaining."

Cole Porter

After several years, deciding that he had had enough of rural surroundings, Mr. Burke resigned, trading high domestic rank for a lowlier but more remunerative and less demanding position as one of Cole Porter's two valets, dividing his time between a Waldorf Towers apartment and houses in Williamstown, Mass., and Brentwood, Calif.

The composer-lyricist, who had been incapacitated by a riding accident that led to the loss of a leg, required constant assistance in the final years of his life.

"I used to read to him by the hour," Mr. Burke said. "We had a wonderful relationship. I was waiting outside his room at St. John's Hospital in Santa Monica when he died in 1964."

Mr. Porter, who was many times a millionaire, had often told him, Mr. Burke said, that he would be well remembered in the will. But he was left just $5,000.

"I don't mind saying that I was bitterly disappointed," he said.

Plain Suit

Mr. Burke spent most of his bequest on a trip back to England to see his surviving brothers and sisters, still living quite happily in Hackney. When he returned he went to work for Mrs. Lachman.

His position could scarcely be more different from the one he held when he began his domestic service or from the vanished world depicted in "Upstairs, Downstairs."

He wears a plain black suit instead of livery, is called "Henry" by his employer, which he prefers, instead of "Burke." He receives a salary of $800 a month, plus various supplements, but it sometimes seems to buy less than his 15 shillings at Lance Towers.

Instead of occupying a small but pleasant room in the basement of Lance Towers, he has his own bachelor apartment in Forest Hills, Queens, although he stays many nights in his own quarters at the Fifth Avenue apartment.

The full-time staff there is only three persons—Mr. Burke, a cook and a lady's maid. Others are brought in on a part-time basis for cleaning, laundering and serving at parties.

"Everyone is very fond of Henry," said Mrs. Lachman, whose former husband was a co-founder with Charles Revson of the Revlon cosmetics empire.

"He does the marketing, serves at luncheon and dinner, takes care of the silver and supervises the work of the household. I don't know what I'd do without him."

"Sometimes I think of changing jobs," he said. "I could have gone to the Paul Mellon house, but I decided against it. Mrs. Lachman is quite a nice woman, considerate, and she told me I'm mentioned in her will."



Associated Press.

BIG ONE—Giant mollusk shell weighing more than 200 kilograms is the largest exhibit in a collection of shellfish now on display at a museum show in Paris.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Frankfurt Opera began a planned cycle of Wagner's "Ring" tetralogy on March 23 with a new staging of "Die Götterdämmerung" under the musical direction of Christoph von Dohnanyi, staged by Peter Mussbach and designed by Rolf Glittenberg of the Hamburg Schauspielhaus. The cast included Daniza Mastilovic, Hildegard Behrens, Grace Hoffman, Allen Cathcart, Rudolf Constantin, Georg Stern and Dieter Weller. Later performances are scheduled for March 31 and April 5. The other three music dramas of the cycle are scheduled to be added in the 1975-76 season.

* * *

The ballet of the Bavarian State Opera of Munich will give a series of performances at the Monte Carlo Opéra during the Easter period. "La Fille Mal Gardée" is scheduled for March 29 and 30 (matinee), and on March 30 (evening) and 31 (matinee) a program including Balanchine's "Concerto Barocco," Van Manen's "Septet Extra" and "Grosse Fuge," and Cranko's "Romeo and Juliet."

Irving Marder: *Mockingbirds*

A Duck and the Cockroach

PARIS (IHT).—How do you (a) imitate a mockingbird, and if could, (b) why would anyone want to? One answer to (a) mi be that you do what it does, but a bit differently, so that pec can tell you are doing a bird imitation. The answer to (b) might partly to amuse and divert people, but also to try your hand something that is worth doing and less easy to do than some pec think—part of the trick being to make it appear effortless.

For those who are still paying attention, the mockingbird question is, in fact, a duck—Le Canard Enchaîné, the famous Fre satirical weekly. The intrepid bird-imitator is Actuel, a somew less famous French satirical monthly, that deserves to be be known and, judging from the quality of its current issue, soon i be. The pièce de résistance, a three-page parody of the Cha thinly disguised as "Le Cafard Enchaîné" in every respect—carto and drawings as well as text—comes very close to the standard by the fetiered fowl itself. Actuel has outdone itself even tiny details—the "ears," for example, the small drawings flank the title, which in the original are ducks engaged in some top activity, in this case are cockroaches (Le Cafard) similarly enga The tiny drawings that break up the blocks of type are sim mutations.

Rabelaisian

In one respect, though, Actuel has gone beyond the Canard, this too is in the tradition of caricature, in that certain charac istics—a long nose, a jutting chin, a potbelly, a sly or slow manner, a tendency toward ribaldry—are enlarged upon. The Ca is a lot more Rabelaisian than its prototype: The principal illus tion on Page 1, for example, involves a French taxpayer seated a chamber pot. (Those who'd like to know more about this have to buy a copy of Actuel.) The plumbing fixation, in fac a leitmotif of the issue—just below the fold on Page 1, a bl masked, bomb-equipped conspirator is emerging from a toilet b and on Page 2 another toilet is appended to the end of an appropr article, like an enormously magnified period.

On the final page, however, Actuel has really spread it Half the page is devoted to a drawing in the style of the Cana brilliant cartoonist Raymond Moisan (whose professional signat "Moi San," and lapidary style have misled many admirers assuming that he was of Asian origin, perhaps Indochinese; h quite French). The drawing depicts three of the top French lea —President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Premier Jean Chirac and terior Minister Michel Poniatowski—in headlong flight across Pa against the background of the National Assembly. They are carr loot from the national Treasury. On their heels are two unifor policemen—with caps bearing the initials of François Mitterr Socialist party leader, and George Marchais, leader of the Commu party. A bystander comments, "Ponia part avec la caisse,"—Po towski is running off with the cash-register.

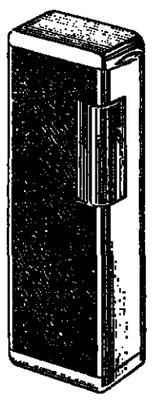
The Artist

This stylish parody is the work of Actuel's Jean Rouzeaud—did all of the drawings in the Canard send-up. (Actuel has parodied Le Monde, among other French periodicals.) But the drawing on the back is, above all, a tribute to the Canard's big gun—Moi San: Rouzeaud has, in fact, signed the drawing (i style just like the original) "Pois-Seux," or "grubby hands."

The Canard's Moi San looks, to some knowledgeable obser like the only contemporary French cartoonist (with all due res to the redoubtable Jean Rouzeaud himself) working toward standard set a century ago by the master of the genre—Daun It was Moi San who created that unforgettable figure who perhaps stand one day alongside Daumier's sly lawyers, complai bourgeois, venal judges and corrupt functionaries in the gallery French immortals: De Gaulle as the Sun King. Moi San's Gis is, as one might expect, also unforgettable, but this was easier: subject is a man with a face and frame that might have origin on a drawing board.

And how, one wondered, did the mockingbird respond to effort of the bird-imitator? The question was put to an edito Actuel. "They laughed," he said uneasily.

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110 Million Japanese

TOKYO, March 24 (UPI).—Japan's population as of Oct. 1 was 110 million, the Statistics Bureau said today. This was an increase of 1.34 million (1.23 per cent) over the previous year's figure.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK: Mad, Funny Irreverent Rock Oper

NEW YORK, March 24 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays:

Films

"Tommy," the rock opera written by guitarist-composer Pete Townshend of the rock group The Who is "a nearly perfect match in subject matter" for director Ken Russel's film techniques, says Vincent Canby. He adds: "'Tommy' is mad, funny, irreverent, passionately overproduced, very, very loud and full of magnificent physical energy." Tommy, deaf, dumb and blind after he sees his stepfather (Oliver Reed) murder his real father, becomes the pinball champion of the world and a messiah preaching salvation through pinball playing. The performers are extravagant but fine, "going too far" which, says Canby, is what "Tommy" is all about—"a world inhabited by people who are too jaded to react to anything but overdoses." Ann-Margaret plays Tommy's mother "and sings and dances as if the fate of Western civilization depended on it," and her drive is matched by Roger Daltery, lead singer of The Who, as Tommy.

* * *

"In Celebration," by David Storey, is the American Film Theater's third offering this season, and, says Vincent Canby, "brilliantly demonstrates what the AFT is supposed to be up to: presenting films that preserve the quality and excitement of superior theatrical performances of plays we might not otherwise be able to see." In this production, Lindsay Anderson (who directed the film version of Storey's "This Sporting Life") uses most of the cast he directed in the play's original Royal Court production in London. "In Celebration," an early play by Storey, is set in a coal-mining town in the north of England on the 40th wedding anniversary of miner Shaw (Bill Owen) and the girl (Constance Chapman) above his station that he married. Canby finds Storey's portrait of the family "immensely moving and sad." The characters recall those of O'Neill or Chekhov, but afford neither the cathartic qualities of the first nor the hopeful outlook of the second. Anderson has produced a "complete and full-bodied" film and gets "terrific" performances from everyone, Canby says.

* * *

"The Yakuza," says Lawrence Van Gelder, is "a cinematic hybrid that crosses American stars, writers and a director with a popular Japanese film form." Yakuza are Japanese thugs, latter-day Samurai with a touch of the Mafia, and they provide the villains in this movie about obligation and "bloody gunplay and swordplay." Harry Kilmer (Robert Mitchum) agrees to help an old friend (Brian Keith) to rescue his daughter from the Yakuza with the aid of Tanaka Ken, a former Yakuza who is obliged to Mitchum. The bloody and breathtaking climax is effective but the film is slowed by the need to instruct the audience in the ways of the Yakuza and an unexciting love interest. Script is by Paul Schrader and Robert Towne ("Chinatown") with production and direction by Sydney Pollack ("The Way We Were").

Plays

"The Sea," by Edward Bond is now having its New York premiere at the Manhattan Theater Club. Set in a small seaside village in 1907, the play shows how the death by drowning of a young man impresses, or rather fails to impress, the townspeople. Mel Gussow feels that the disappointing nature of this production may be due to the British playwright's American interpreters, for he found previous American productions of Bond's plays equally unimpressive. "With Mr. Bond, tone—in this case the feeling of imminent danger and comic dread—is of the essence." Gussow finds that Bond dallies too long on scenes of local color, for example "a daft draper—an absolute lunatic wielding his shears as if he were a provincial Jack the Ripper." Then come such "reckless absurdities" as the dead man's fiancée (Susan Sharkey) sifting his ashes into the wind while she almost falls off a cliff. Finally "we see the madness that infects the community—but we never feel the full comic storm," Director Robert Mandel has chosen his first-rate cast with care but only in the second half does the production begin to come alive, Gussow says.

* * *

"The Taking of Miss Janie," is Ed Bullins's follow-up to "The Pig Pen" and, like the earlier play, is set at a party, weaving in and out till "we have a complete picture of a society in limbo," Mel Gussow writes. Miss Janie (Hilary Jean Beane) is an ingenuous 1960s California coed whose naïve goodwill towards blacks is caricatured by the author and offset by the equally exaggerated militancy of Rick (Kirk Kirksey). Between the two is Monty (Adeyemi Lythcott) who is a black poet drawn towards white culture. The relationship between Monty and Miss Janie (who is intended to symbolize Miss White America) ends in rape, hence the title of the play. Gilbert Moses directs and does so with "enorm assurance," in Gussow's opin "stressing the comedy but no the drama's expense."

* * *

"Doctor Jazz," with book, m and lyrics "mostly by" Bu Davis, is a "nonevent," accor to Clive Barnes. The story of could have made a great mus Barnes says, but Davis come with "unlimited tedium." Th are two parallel story lines: S (Bobby Van) wants to play trumpet player while Edna (L Falena) is hoping to be reun with her piano-playing h (Jack Landron). Choreogra and direction by Donald McK are a 'disappointment" and Re Pene du Bois "has designed show with a definite style not one that bears any partic relationship to his subje performers did their best this unpromising material Lola Falena, in particular, "c be a big star—given the r role."

Long-Distance Marriage for U.S. Teachers

MADISON, Wis. (AP).—Every Thursday, Erhard Joeres travels 500 miles by plane to Columbia, Mo., to spend the weekend with his family.

On Monday, he says good-bye to his wife and children and returns to his Madison apartment and job as a University of Wisconsin professor of engineering.

Prof. Joeres and his wife, a German literature instructor at the University of Missouri, are among a growing number of American couples with long-distance marriages.

The phenomenon is particularly common in academic circles, where a record number of people with advanced degrees are job candidates.

Another Wisconsin professor, Richard Devon, thinks that a long-distance marriage is better than living together with only one job and one income.

"Neither of us thought we would get jobs, since the job market is very difficult," Prof. Devon said. Consequently, he leaped at the Madison job even though his wife had just taken a post teaching Indian studies and political science at Davidson College in North Carolina.

Prof. Devon said that the separation has added $400 a month to the family income, despite monthly plane tickets and a $50 monthly phone bill.

Jane Byers, who teaches French literature and language at Carthage College in Kenosha, Wis., said money is not the motivating factor in her separation from her husband, Charles, a Wisconsin geology instructor. She lives 120 miles away from home during the week.

"It works out we're not making much more money," Mrs. Byers said.

In most cases, feminism has entered into the decision for a long-distance marriage.

"I know she'd crack up being locked into a house," Prof. Joeres said of his wife: "She's worked years for her PhD."

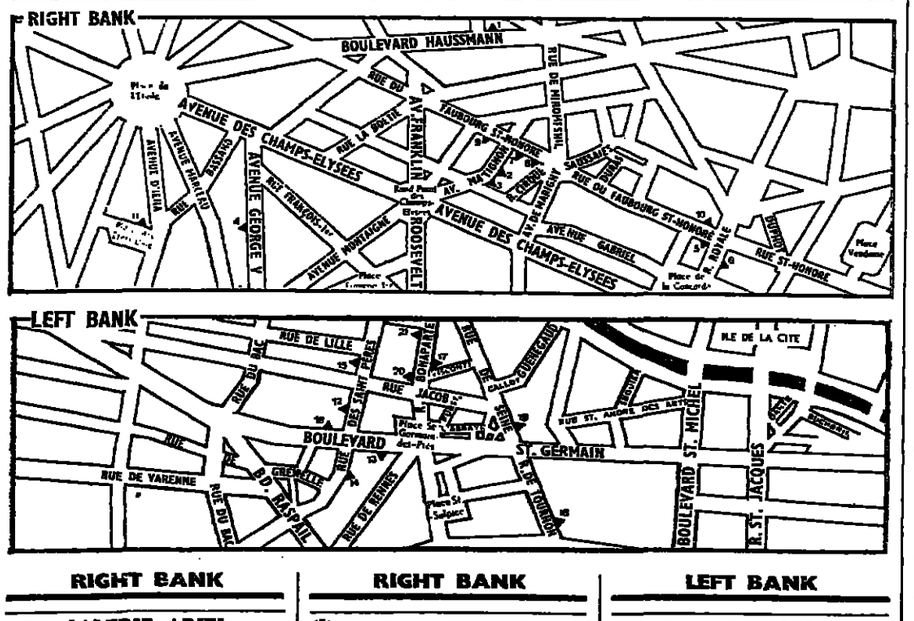
There are some other advantages.

Mrs. Byers said she and her husband save on food because they skimp when they are apart. In addition, she said, they both concentrate on their work during the week.

"We tend consciously to do more things on weekends now," she said. "There's more of a festive atmosphere."

"You begin to see all the positive things in marriage," said Prof. Devon. "You tend not to look at the negative ones like you're inclined to do when you're living together all the time."

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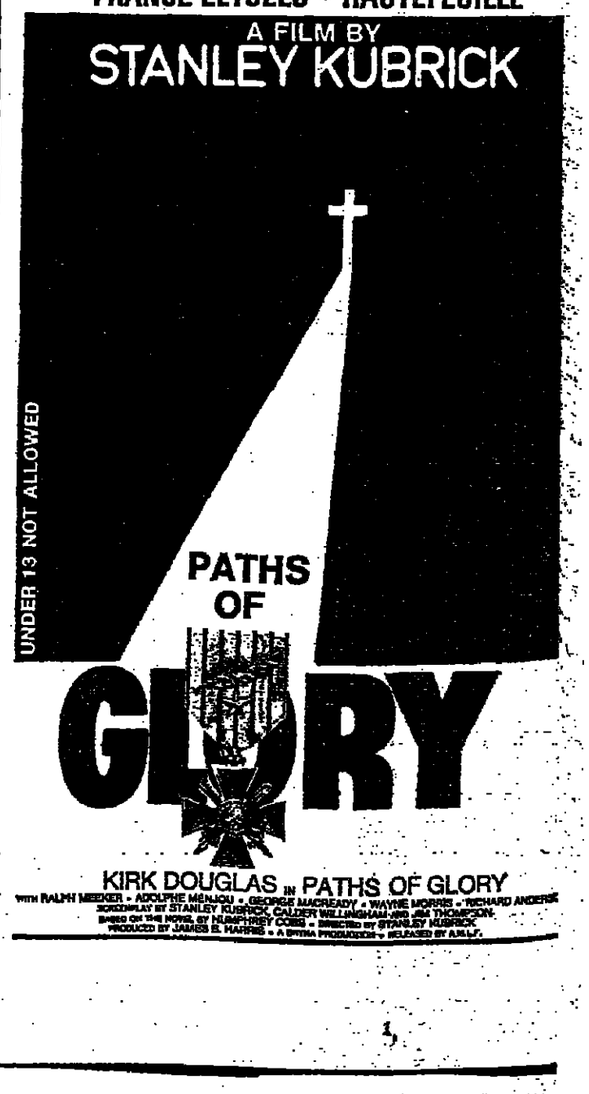
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1975

Tokyo Eases Curbs To Boost Economy

KYO, March 24 (AP-DJ).—Japanese government moved derpin the country's sagging my today when the minis- council on economic affairs, binet-level group, approved ckage of mild fiscal and tary stimulants.

council, chaired by Takeo is, deputy prime minister ead of the economic plan- agency, decided to accelerate al and local government works spending in the six s beginning April, to relax on private sector capital ment, to ease financial s on corporations and on governments, to promote g construction and to boost ployment benefits.

new program, which fol- a similar, although milder, measures on Feb. 14, did ention a reduction in inter- tes. Nonetheless, the Bank pan is still expected to cut ficial discount rate, which s at a record 9 per cent, to r cent next month.

Sharp Drop in Output

ministerial council said the set of measures was needed e with increasing unemploy- and a sharp decline in y output.

decision to ease fiscal and tary policies, it added, was possible in part by recent stability. As of the first of March, the wholesale index had been declining 0 days to stand only 4.9 per above its year-earlier level. e absence of anything dra- in today's package was nony to the government's nued concern over the country's spring wage negotiations, which are just getting under way.

The authorities are hesitant to fuel growth expectations until the outcome of major labor settlements, which cover all sectors of the economy, become known.

In this context, a sharp watch is being kept on the steel industry, which is scheduled to make a formal pay offer to its workers around April 8. Steel industry executives said recently that they intend to boost wages less than 15 per cent while the steel workers union is seeking a 29-per-cent increase.

Emphasis on Bonds

One noteworthy aspect of today's package of economic measures was the degree of emphasis on encouraging more bond issues on the domestic capital market, both by local governments and by corporations.

Although Japanese interest rates have not officially been lowered, and although curbs on bank lending have not been significantly relaxed, money is moving into oversupply as recessed business activities cut corporate demand for funds.

The government hopes to absorb surplus funds in the bond market to avoid a speculative upsurge in stock, commodity and land prices.

Another interesting point in the package was a pledge by the government to encourage commercial banks to ease their requirements for compensating balances from loan customers.

Such balances, which at times drastically increase the real cost of funds to a borrower, are standard practice in Japan despite being contrary to official policy.

apan Inc.' Comes to Rescue f Ailing Mazda Car Maker

By Norman Pearestine

OKYO, March 24 (AP-DJ).—inside track to Japan's corte leadership has yielded o Kogyo Co. the benefits e biggest company rescue in nt Japanese history, the Wall et Journal says.

e combine of business and rnment colloquially called an Inc." is giving the coun- third-ranking auto maker, by poor sales and a cash tage, management advice, s, tax breaks and fleet-size hases of its cars.

hei Matsuda, head of Toyo o management, feels the e will work. If it fails, the pany's supporters may ar- e a merger—with Toyota or an, perhaps.

yo Kogyo's trouble began in 1973. Its Mazda rotary motor ntes less than conventional but also uses more fuel. So n gasoline prices rose, sales ped.

Balks at Output Cut

. Matsuda balked at sug- ons from Sumitomo Bank ut output and forgo 1975- l exports to the United States ealers could unload 1974 mod- (Sumitomo Bank and af- ed Sumitomo Trust Co. are or shareholders, and have the company over $400 mil-)

ien Toyo Kogyo net income 66 per cent in the six months d Oct. 31, 1974. By mid- mber, inventories had risen it 60 per cent from normal ls to about 150,000 vehicles.

his own admission, Mr. uda lacked the connections business and government ers that his troubled firm ed but Sumitomo Bank chair- Shozo Hotta, one of the orate establishment's most ent members, has been pro- g the link.

r. Hotta will not talk about o Kogyo, but it is said he Sumitomo buy hundreds of ise for its fleet and had his 's 191 branches steer cus- ers to Mazda dealers.

approached C. Itoh & trading firm with yearly sales 17.4 billion. It had not had h desire to distribute Mazdas ead—it has close ties with eral Motors Corp. and Isuzu ors Co., GM's Japanese affi-

ut Mr. Hotta's Sumitomo Bank lent C. Itoh some $375 mil- and Sumitomo holds about r cent of C. Itoh's outstand- shares. When Sumitomo e a formal request that C. start distributing Mazdas in eastern United States, the ling firm agreed.

'Supreme Adviser'

ext, Shigeo Nagano, head of Japan Chamber of Commerce Industry, agreed to become o Kogyo's "supreme adviser counselor." Mr. Nagano is irector and former chairman Nippon Steel, of which Sumi- o Bank is a major lender and h-largest shareholder. Nippon el, in turn, is Toyo Kogyo's gest supplier and Sumitomo nk's fifth-largest shareholder. Nippon Steel sales executives ted with Toyota Motor Co. and san Motor Co., Toyo Kogyo's in competitors, to get assurance it the competitors, also Nippon el customers, would not frown on Mr. Nagano's role in the effort to rescue their rival. The competitors gave their approval.

Sumitomo Bank soon attracted over 50 other banks in participating in a $119-million stop-gap loan for Toyo Kogyo.

The money is needed to float Toyo Kogyo through next month. Bankers concerned over the size of the company's total bank debt —now exceeding $1.12 billion— have been reassured by the aura of solvency and stability Mr. Nagano and his close associates exude.

For its part, Toyo Kogyo has taken various steps to economize, including a reduction in planned output for 1975 to about 640,000 vehicles from 740,000 in 1974 and in 1973. Production workers have been laid off for two or three days a month, with 70 per cent of their usual pay, since January.

And Mr. Matsuda, Toyo Kogyo's chief executive, has conceded that only a fraction of the cars he wanted to export to the United States actually should cross the Pacific.

U.K. Euromarket Growth Slows in Five-Week Period

LONDON, March 24 (AP-DJ).—The net size of the London Eurocurrency market increased only about $700 million in the five weeks ended Feb. 19 compared with a $4.8-billion increase in the previous five-week period, Bank of England data indicates.

The slowdown in expansion appeared to be related to a decline in deposits by states in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries following oil-production cutbacks.

In addition, the net volume of lending to overseas residents declined, and the amount of outstanding Eurodollar certificates of deposit fell to about $11 billion by Feb. 19 from $11.6 billion on Jan. 15, presumably because lower Eurodollar interest rates discouraged investment.

On Feb. 20 the net size of the London Eurocurrency market after interbank redeposits had been eliminated stood at about $121.7 billion, compared with $121 billion on Jan. 15 and $99.4 billion on Feb. 20, 1974.

VW Still Weighs Factory in U.S.

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, March 24 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen has not dropped consideration of a U.S. production plant but the project is not a topic of current discussions, a spokesman said today.

He said, "We have more immediate problems, like the reduction of capacity." The automaker, expected to report a loss of over 500 million marks for 1974, is operating at 60-per-cent capacity.

On Friday, VW supervisory board member Erich Kuepker, who also is economics minister of the state of Lower Saxony, had said, "The American project is not subject for discussion any more—the matter is finished."

Fed Develops 8 Measures of Money Supply

In Effort to Deflect Attention From M 1

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 24 (NYT).—A beleaguered Federal Reserve Board, guided by chairman Arthur Burns, has developed not seven but eight different definitions of the U.S. money supply in a sophisticated defensive effort to head off a partly professional, partly political, drive to make the Fed create a given percentage growth each year in the money supply, in particular, M1.

It is fairly familiar ground by now that monetarists think that the economy's course—inflation, recession and the like—is largely determined by the rate of change of the money supply, usually M1 or M2, and that the Federal Reserve, which controls the money supply, is skeptical of this view.

Mr. Burns, like a good professional football coach, mixes up his defense. On one occasion he will say that the Fed cannot really control the money supply, certainly not in the short run. On the next he will say that the influence of the money supply on the economy is "greatly exaggerated."

On another he will point out that the state of the economy and the demand for credit determine the demand for money and its growth, and that the Fed is often helpless to achieve its targets.

Next, Mr. Burns will say that the money supply is increasing, after all.

And finally, this wily strategist has learned to confuse the opposition by developing eight different definitions of "M."

These statements and maneuvers tend to come at a time like the present, when the opposition asserts that the economy is in a deep recession and the money supply, at least M1, has scarcely grown at all for six months (the money supply has started growing in the last four or five weeks, the kind of "short term" that Mr. Burns invariably argues has little meaning).

The truth, most economists would probably agree, is that uncertainty is the hallmark of discussions of the subject. But beyond this there are serious and respectable, if sometimes conflicting, facts and viewpoints.

• In probably the most detailed effort to date to discredit the supposedly crucial importance of M1, George Mitchell, a member of the reserve board, illustrated in a speech early this year all the ways in which both businesses and consumers have learned to economize on their demand deposit balances by holding their checking accounts to a minimum, because they may not earn interest. This distorts M1.

• Milton Friedman, the father of monetarism, and Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, implicitly accept some of the problems of M1, but believe that many of these are solved by using M2. Mr. Greenspan has pointed out in congressional testimony that there is a remarkable parallel between the growth of M2 and the growth of the current-dollar gross national product. By this test, if M2 grows faster than "real" GNP can grow, the result is bound to be inflation.

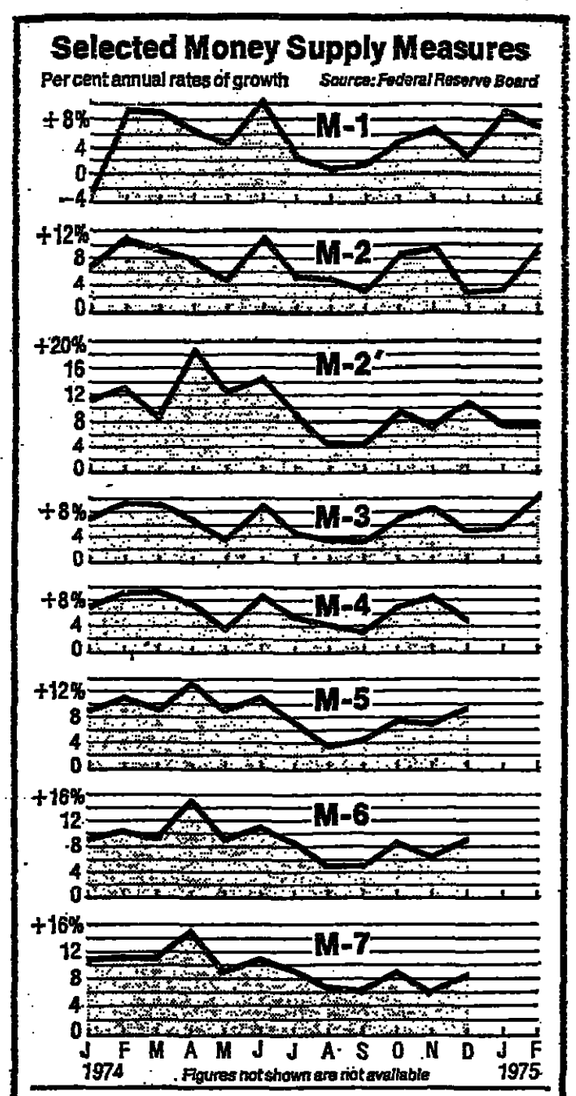
• The Fed can directly control only the total of bank reserves (some would use a roughly equivalent magnitude called the "monetary base"). What happens after a given amount of new reserves is pumped into the banking system is beyond the Federal Reserve's control. If the public wants to hold more currency—as has been the case in the last year—this "uses up" more reserves than if money is held as demand deposits, and M1 growth will be less.

• Regardless of all these various subtleties and caveats, serious economists continue to look at M1. Witnesses before congressional committees, such as Otto Eckstein, head of Data Resources Inc., and Wall Street analysts such as Sam Nakagama of Kidder, Peabody & Co., do not hesitate to specify numbers—such as 5 to 10 per cent—as the needed growth in M1 this year to assure recovery in the economy.

The same is true of the economists in the "shadow" Open Market Committee, a group of monetarists who respectfully try to tell the Federal Reserve what to do. And the same goes for the growing monetarist group in Congress.

Mr. Burns himself has let it be known that he rather likes M5, or for some purposes M2 prime. While these preferences are no doubt genuine, there is an implied gamesmanship involved. Designed or not, this is obviously a promising ploy for confusing the attacker. If one can show that M5 is doing very well, one can scoff at a weak performance of M1.

Whether all of this amounts to an advance in knowledge or wisdom is difficult to say. A decent humility on many of these matters characterizes not only private economists but also people in the thick of the battle, including Mr. Burns.



Definitions of Eight Monetary Aggregates

Includes	M-1	M-2	M-2'	M-3	M-4	M-5	M-6	M-7
Currency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Demand deposits	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Time deposits except large certificates of deposit			X	X	X		X	X
Large certificates of deposit					X		X	X
Deposits in saving and loan associations, and savings banks				X	X	X	X	X
Savings bonds and credit union shares						X	X	X
Short-term governments							X	X
Commercial paper								X

U.K. Battles 4 Nations on Seabed Oil Rights

LONDON, March 24 (AP).—Five European nations are scrambling for parts of the Atlantic and Arctic seabeds where they think they smell oil and gas worth billions of dollars.

Britain is at the center of four separate disputes involving partner states in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Common Market. They are France, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

Complex issues of international law are involved. No one can say with total precision where a country's seabed rights begin or end. The Law of the Sea conference, sponsored by the United Nations, is under way in Geneva seeking to formulate universally acceptable guidelines, but these may be a long time in coming.

Britain and France are quarreling over who owns what seabed rights in the western approaches to the Channel. This means where to draw the underwater median line between the two coasts. Even a 500-yard deviation could affect ownership of a lush oil field.

Britain argues that the Scilly Isles should be taken as its starting point, rather than the shores of Cornwall. France differs, knowing this would mean giving up 20,000 square miles of sea.

Britain is at odds with Ireland over rights in the Irish and Celtic seas. Here again the British are arguing that the Scilly Isles should be their base point. The Irish argue that islands outside British territorial waters, thinly peopled and small in size, should not count as mainland territory. As they see it, the median line should be straight down the middle, at all points, between the respective shores.

Britain is facing a combined Irish-Danish challenge against its claim to 52,000 square miles of ocean bed around the tiny granite outcrop of Rockall in the Atlantic, about 300 miles off the Scottish coast. Some experts believe there are richer fuel deposits in this region than in the bonanza fields of the North Sea now under development.

In Dublin and Copenhagen, lawyers and geologists alike have accused Britain of grabbing a chunk of the seabed larger than the whole of England without justification. They maintain a deep water canyon separates the area from the British continental shelf. Britain maintains the potential fields are "a natural prolongation" of the Scottish landmass.

The storm over Rockall could be extremely serious because British, Irish and Danish claims actually overlap.

Britain's challenge to Norway is over the Spitzbergen—or Svalbard—archipelago. Under a 1920 treaty signed by 40 nations, including the Soviet Union and the United States, Spitsbergen confirmed Norway as its rightful owner. But it also gave the signatories equal rights to share in the development of its mineral resources. Now that oil and gas are suspected in the surrounding seabeds the situation has become more complex.

Another major factor is strategic. The Spitzbergen passage, north of the Barents Sea, is the gateway into the Atlantic used by Russia's nuclear submarine fleet. Moscow almost certainly would resist any Western effort to establish any kind of foothold on the island that would threaten its approaches to, and departures from, Murmansk and Archangelsk.

But in the meantime both the British and Americans have reserved their positions and may yet be expected to claim at least a slice each of the seabed surrounding the island.

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After Kissinger Talks Break Down

Stocks Slump on Mideast Fears

NEW YORK, March 24 (IHT).—The sudden collapse of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Mideast peace talks drove stocks sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 19.53 points to 743.43. About 1,415 issues declined against 170 gains.

Volume totaled 17.18 million shares against 15.94 million shares Friday.

Analysts said that investors were worried that the Mideast problem might lead to a renewed Arab-Israeli war and that a new Arab oil embargo against the West might ensue.

Analysts also said the market was vulnerable because of an overbought condition following a more than three-month rally and only a small downward readjustment.

National Semiconductor was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, falling 2 1/8 to 27 7/8. Barrons magazine said, "From all we gather, semiconductor makers including National may have to wait longer than they anticipated for an upsurge in both demand and earnings."

RCA, another maker of semiconductors, was also active, falling 3/8 to 16 1/2. Also in the field, Texas Instruments declined 3 1/4 to 89 1/2.

In oil company issues, Exxon fell 2 to 71. Phillips Petroleum was 40 3/8, off 1 1/4. Texaco 24, down 3/4. California Standard 24 1/4, off 7/8, Mobil 40 1/4, off 1/4 and Getty 136 3/4, down 3/4.

Analysts related the decline in oil industry issues to concern that any new Mideast war would lead to a renewed Arab oil embargo against the West.

Simplicity Pattern fell 1 to 13 3/4. The company reported a fourth-quarter loss.

Among the more volatile issues, IBM fell 4 1/2 to 204 5/8. Eastman Kodak was 89 5/8, down 2 5/8, Honeywell 28 7/8, off 2 1/4, Polaroid 22 1/2, down 1 1/4, and Avon Products 36, down 1 3/4.

Skyline declined 1 1/8 to 16 1/2. The company reported a third-quarter net loss.

Eli Lilly fell 3 3/4 to 73. Late Friday, the company forecast a lower percentage gain for profits in 1975 than in 1974.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.41 to 79.06.

The most active issue was Syntex, closing at 36 3/4, off 1 3/4, on volume of 76,000 shares.

Also active were Prudential Building Maintenance at 2 1/8, off 3/8, U.S. Filter 9, off 1/2, Champion Home Builders 34 3/4, off 3/8, and Shelter Resources 4 7/8, off 1.

Coit International did not trade. The company said that based on preliminary results of operation for its third-quarter ended Feb. 21, and a decision to write off a $960,000 receivable due, it expects to be in technical default of certain maintenance covenants in its long-term agreements relating to required levels of tangible net worth.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 1.67 to 75.53.

In Chicago soybeans and soybean oil futures prices soared to allowable limits on the Board of Trade, but late profit-taking brought soybeans off the top.

One oil option closed at the limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, higher. Beans, up the limit of 20 cents for a time, closed 11 higher.

Soybean meal also was strong, advancing up to nearly $8 a ton. In the last 30 minutes, however, meal came under heavy selling pressure and closed $5 a ton lower. Oats prices were mixed but corn and wheat were down 5 to 6 cents a bushel.

OPEC Income Seen Falling

NEW YORK, March 24 (Reuters).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. says Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' revenues are likely to fall to $95 billion in 1975 from the estimated $105 billion in 1974.

Morgan, in the latest edition of its World Financial Markets, says the expected revenue decline reflects a lower export volume due to recession in the industrialized world.

The bank says that for the less-developed non-OPEC countries, the economic slowdown will lead to reduced sales and lower prices for their exports, which will aggravate present balance-of-payments problems caused by high oil prices.

It says the recession in the industrialized countries has increased unemployment and slowed inflation, the rate of increase in wholesale prices slowing over the last quarter in all industrialized countries except Britain and the Netherlands.

Morgan says the mild winter in Europe and North America and conservation efforts have contributed to the fall in demand.

While some OPEC nations have announced price cuts, a large reduction in oil prices seems unlikely this year—partly because many OPEC countries can cut oil exports much further and still have a comfortable surplus on current-account balance of payments, it says.

U.S. Rejection of Dollar Peg Is Not Neglect, Simon Says

WASHINGTON, March 24 (Reuters).—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon said today that U.S. doubts about establishing foreign exchange rate pegs, targets, or zones for the dollar did not indicate a policy of "benign neglect."

In testimony before a joint economic subcommittee, Mr. Simon said the U.S. approach "reflects a conviction that those techniques do not best serve the need for balance-of-payments adjustment and a smoothly functioning international economy."

He said, "With widespread floating, international cooperation on exchange practices remains essential, although the form of cooperation may differ from that in a par value world."

Mr. Simon said that U.S. attention and that of the rest of the world community should not be concentrated on specific exchange rates of individual countries "but rather on assuring that the exchange system is not disrupted and disorderly.

"This calls for a code of good behavior, to assure that all countries—those floating as well as those attempting to maintain established pegs or zones for their currencies—avoid beggar-thy-neighbor practices.

"And it may call for cooperative approaches on intervention to maintain orderly markets," he said.

Mr. Simon said he disagreed with those who argued that the dollar's decline against some European currencies should be countered by large-scale intervention to peg the dollar at a particular rate or zone.

He indicated he was also opposed to the use of other direct measures to strengthen the dollar, such as capital controls.

The Treasury official said the weakness of the dollar was caused by a number of factors "neither mysterious nor alarming."

Mr. Simon listed the decline in U.S. interest rates, the deficit on the basic balance of payments for last year, which totaled $10.6 billion, fears about a resurgence of inflation in the United States, and a correction of earlier expectations that the United States would receive a large amount of the investments made by oil-exporting countries, as factors for the dollar's decline.

However, looking ahead, he said there were a number of reasons which suggested the prospects for the dollar were reasonably strong.

The U.S. lead in reducing interest rates might be ending, he said. And while the oil producers had been diversifying their investments geographically, the United States was likely to continue receiving a significant share of these investments.

Swiss Cut Loan Rate

BASEL, March 24 (AP-DJ).—The Association of Swiss Bankers said today its members will lower their prime discount rate to 6.5 per cent from 7 per cent on April 1. The Swiss National Bank lowered the official discount rate to 5 per cent from 5.5 per cent on March 3.

British Reduce Oil Consumption

LONDON, March 24 (AP-DJ).—British petroleum product consumption declined 6.2 per cent in 1974, the first such drop since 1957 when the Suez crisis disrupted demand.

Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption totaled 98,226,373 long tons, down from 104,715,596 the previous year, the Institute of Petroleum reported Friday.

The institute said 1974 consumption of every major petroleum product was lower than in 1973, reflecting a decline in economic activity, higher oil prices, mild weather and other factors.

Honda to Float Bond On Arab Capital Marts

TOKYO, March 24 (Reuters).—Honda Motor Co. said today it is preparing to float a bond of more than $25 million on Arab capital markets through an underwriting group managed by Arab Finance Corp. of Beirut.

The Japanese firm was commenting upon reports from Brussels that it would soon raise about $20 million through a 9.5-per-cent bond managed by Arab banks.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
71½	46½	AbbLab 1.44	17	113	69¾	67⅞	69	—⅞
45¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	61	40⅜	39⅜	40⅛	—⅛
10⅝	7	AcmeCly .50	6	29	8⅞	8¼	8¼	—¼
3⅞	1¾	AdmDg .04e	8	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	
10¼	7¼	AdmEx .77e		55	9¼	9	9	—⅛
3⅝	2½	Adms Millis		9	3½	3¼	3¼	—¼
8	3¼	Addressog		167	6½	6¼	6½	—⅜
9¾	⅞	AdvInv .16e		x37	9	9	9	—⅛
26½	20	AetnaLf 1.08	8	239	23½	22¾	22¾	—⅜
7	4¼	Aguirre Co	7	2	6	6	6	—¼
10½	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	31	9¾	9¼	9¼	—⅝
3	1⅝	Aileen Inc	6	8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
68½	44¾	AirPrd .20b	18	222	65¼	63½	64⅞	—2½
15¾	10½	Alrcoinc .90	5	96	14½	14¼	14¼	—½
2	1	AJ Industris		17	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	—⅛
13¾	10½	Akzona 1.20	5	21	12⅝	12½	12½	
13	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+¼
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z300	80	79½	79½	—½
14¼	9	Alaska Intrs	11	64	13	12⅜	12⅝	—⅜
19⅝	13⅞	AlbanyIn .60	6	7	18½	18½	18½	—¼
7⅛	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	19	49	6⅝	6	6⅛	—½
14⅞	12¼	Albertsn .60	8	10	14¼	14	14	—⅜
22½	16⅞	AlcanAl 1.20	5	317	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	—¼
10¾	7½	AlcoSld .48	4	46	10	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
26¼	15¾	AlconLb .24	23	23	23¼	23	23	—⅜
5½	2½	Alexdrs .16e	8	x29	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Alison Mfg	2	6	4¼	4	4	—¼
9	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	3	18	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—½
26⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	3	23	24⅞	24½	24½	—⅜
36⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
18⅛	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	8	80	14¾	14¼	14⅜	—½
7	3⅛	AllenGrp .40	5	48	6¾	6	6	—⅝
38¼	27	AlldCh 1.80	6	115	35	34½	35	—⅜
13⅞	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	7	79	12¾	12½	12½	—¼
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	4	22	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
28¼	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	7	160	28	27	27½	—½
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		28	3½	3¼	3½	—⅛
10¼	6⅝	AllisChal .26	5	x75	9¼	9	9⅛	—¼
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	10	7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
10⅞	7⅝	Alpha PI .72	3	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
41	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	7	437	38	37¼	37¼	—1⅜
39⅝	26¾	AmalSug 2a	3	32	39½	39⅛	39½	+⅛
41⅛	28¾	Amax 1.75	7	227	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	—⅝
12¼	6	AMBAC .50	5	60	10⅝	9¾	9⅞	—¾
5⅛	3	Amcord .24	5	25	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
18¾	13¼	Amerce 1.20	4	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
33¼	26½	Amrc pf2.60		1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
22⅝	15⅛	A Hess .30b	3	108	17¼	16¾	17⅛	—⅝
54⅞	42¼	A Hes pf3.50		35	49¼	48⅞	49⅛	+⅛
14½	7⅞	AAirFilt .44	9	69	13½	12⅞	13⅛	—⅜
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin	11	634	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
8	3¾	A Baker .20		x11	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
40	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	84	38⅜	37¼	37½	—1⅛
21	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	7	200	20¾	20¼	20½	—½
9⅛	5	AmBldM .36	6	12	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—½
34½	29⅛	A Can 2.20a	6	126	32⅜	32	32¼	—⅜
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		4	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
3⅜	1½	AmCen Mtg		3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
18¼	13¾	A Chain 1.20	5	18	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
27⅛	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	396	24¾	23⅝	24½	—1
13	8¼	AmDist .72p	25	4	9¼	9	9	—¼
28	16½	A DisTel .52	13	41	26⅝	25¾	26	—¾
4⅝	2¾	AmDualVt		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
15	11	ADul pf.84a		4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—¼
19⅝	14¾	AmElPw 2	8	375	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
6½	3⅝	AFamily .24	4	79	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
5¼	3⅛	AmFin .20		6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
14¾	11¾	AmF pf1.50		z50	14	14	14	
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		20	23⅝	23	23⅝	+¼
17¾	14⅞	AGenCv 1.32		38	16⅝	16	16	—½
11⅜	9	A Gnins .60	5	108	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	—⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		44	20½	19⅞	19⅞	—¾
11⅝	8⅝	AmHoist .70	4	22	10¾	10½	10½	—⅜
40½	27¾	A Home .88	26	473	37⅜	36½	37¼	—¾
177¼	128	A Home pf 2		1	165¾	165¾	165¾	—4¼
35	25⅞	AmHosp .30	23	780	30	28¼	29½	—1⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		11	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
6⅞	3½	A Medicl .12	7	133	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	—⅜
5⅝	1¾	A Medicorp	5	384	4⅜	4	4¼	—⅜
6⅞	3⅜	Am Motors	13	409	6	5¾	5¾	—¼
38¼	35	ANatGs 2.54	7	72	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	—½
6⅝	3⅝	Am Sealing	23	4	6	6	6	—⅛
11¼	5⅝	AmShip .68b	129	10	9¼	9	9	—½
17¼	13⅝	A Smelt 1.50	4	144	17	16¾	17	—⅛
13¼	8⅛	AmStand .80	5	75	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—¾
54¾	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		14	54	54	54	—½
9⅝	6	AmSteril .28	12	74	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—½
38	24¾	AmStores 2	4	43	35⅞	33¾	33¾	—2¼
2⅛	7-16	AT&T wt		2246	⅞	13-16	⅞	—1-16
51¾	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	9	1253	48½	48	48¼	—⅝
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		x91	54	53	53	—⅞
46¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		x8	44½	44½	44½	—¼
16½	1	AW4.1pf 1.43		z100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
13⅛	8½	Ameron .90		9	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
5	2⅝	AmesD .10e	4	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
15	10¾	Ametek 1	6	31	14¼	13⅞	14	—⅜
15⅞	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	13	135	15⅜	15	15⅛	—⅜
21	15⅝	AmfacInc 1	4	61	20	19⅝	20	—⅜
36¼	23½	AMP Inc .37	26	220	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	—¾
8¼	6⅞	Ampco .40a	3	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅜
5¼	2⅝	Ampex Corp	5	278	5	4¾	4¾	—⅛
4⅝	1¾	Amrep Corp	5	57	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+¼
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	27	30¼	29¼	29¼	—¾
44	36	Amst pf2.65		1	41¾	41¾	41¾	—1½
51¾	35¾	Amsted 3.20	6	92	50½	47¾	48⅝	—1⅞
7¾	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
18⅛	13½	Anacon 1.20	4	160	17½	16¾	17	—⅜
17⅝	14	AnchrH 1.20	7	9	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	—⅛
26½	20⅛	AnderClay 1	5	15	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	—¼
7¼	4½	Angelica .12	7	13	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	—⅝
18⅛	13¾	AnsulCo .62t	4	26	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	—¼
11½	9⅛	Apache .50	5	x17	10¼	10	10¼	—¼
12⅞	9½	ApcoOil .49t	4	11	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	—⅛
2½	11-16	Apeco Corp		27	2	1⅞	1⅞	
15¼	9⅝	APL Corp 1	5	72	14¼	13½	13¾	—¾
14½	9	APL pfC1.06		3	12	11¾	11¾	—⅜
2½	1½	Applid Mag		14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—¼
85	48¼	ARA Sv 1.46	14	76	79	77	78	—1½
9½	6⅞	ArcataN .36	5	91	8⅝	8	8⅛	—⅜
23½	20	ArcatN pf 2		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
23⅝	16½	ArchrD .25b	11	59	21½	20⅝	20⅞	—1
2½	1⅝	Arctic Entr		9	2⅜	2¼	2¼	—⅛
4⅛	2¼	Arislar	104	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅞	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	88	13⅝	13½	13½	+⅛
6⅛	4⅞	ArkBest .44		x6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
25½	20⅜	ArkLGs 1.70	7	32	23¼	23	23⅛	+⅛
2¾	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		94	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
7	6	Armad Cp	5	32	6½	6¼	6¼	
30	23	Armco 1.60a	4	221	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜	—⅜
28½	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		6	28½	28¼	28¼	—⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z100	50½	50⅜	50½	+¼
26¼	20¼	ArmstCk .92	17	51	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
48	45	ArmC pf3.75		z100	48½	48½	48½	+½
17⅛	11⅛	Armst Rub	5	12	11¾	11¾	11¾	
13	10½	AroCorp 1	5	x3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
8½	5⅝	Arvin .39r	11	32	8⅛	7¾	7¾	—½
83⅞	62½	ASA Lt 1.40		190	79	77	77	+¼
21	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	155	19¾	19⅛	19¼	—¼
28	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	8	29	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	—⅜
22½	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	6	12	20¾	20¼	20½	—½
8¾	5¾	Athlone .40	3	143	8	7⅞	8	
5⅝	2½	Atlco 1.50e	6	30	4⅜	4	4	—⅜

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17¼	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	39	16¼	15⅞	16	—¼
95	75½	AtlRich 2.50	9	294	79½	78⅛	79⅛	—⅛
51	45	AtlRc pf3.75		z30	48	46	48	—1
159	129	AtlRch pf 3		2	133½	133½	133½	—1
61½	52	AtlRc pf2.80		100	54¼	54	54¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp		135	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
7⅝	3½	ATO Inc .20	5	107	6⅞	6½	6⅝	—¼
49¾	27¼	AutDat .20e	27	81	49	47½	47½	—1⅜
4⅝	1⅞	Autom Ind	6	146	4⅛	4	4	
5⅝	2⅝	Avco Corp		140	4¼	4	4⅛	—⅛
15-16	⅜	Avco Cp wt		5	¾	11-16	11-16	
17	9¼	AvcoCp pf		35	15⅛	14½	14⅞	—⅜
32⅞	21¼	AveryPd .30	15	77	26¼	26¼	26¼	—1¼
8⅛	5⅛	Avis Inc	11	114	7¼	7	7	—¼
7⅝	4⅝	Avnetinc .34	3	86	6⅞	6¼	6¼	—½
36½	27¼	Avnet pf2.50		3	36½	36½	36½	
40⅞	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	19	1197	36⅞	35⅜	35	—1⅝
16⅝	13¼	Aztec OilGs	11	35	14	13¼	13½	—1
B								
19⅛	13½	BabckW .80	6	109	16¾	16¼	16⅜	—⅜
7⅝	3	Bache .10e		225	6⅛	5⅞	6	—½
8⅝	4½	BakerIn .20	8	169	7¾	7½	7½	—⅜
39⅞	32	BakerOil .37	18	18	36	35¾	35¾	
8¾	6⅛	BaldDH .40a	4	21	7¾	7½	7½	
17½	11⅞	Ball Cp .60	8	28	17⅝	16½	16⅞	—⅜
19¼	15½	BalGE 1.96	6	111	18	17½	17⅞	
17¼	11½	BanCal 1.34	11	4	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—⅞
34½	25⅛	Bandag Inc	24	145	33½	32⅛	32¾	—¼
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		22	4	4	4	—¼
17	10¾	BangP pf 2			14½	14½	14½	—½
11⅝	7⅛	BanP pf1.25			9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
31⅞	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	6	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	—⅜
13½	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	x24	11¼	11	11	—¼
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	x113	37	35	35	—1⅞
22⅝	19¾	BarbOil .80e		3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	—⅞
17¼	11¼	BardCR .20	16	27	16	15⅝	16	
4⅛	1⅝	Barnett Mtg		9	3¼	3	3	—¼
9¼	6⅝	Basicinc .60	4	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—¼
29½	24¼	Basic pf2.50		z40	29½	29½	29½	
18¼	14½	BatesMf .20	2	236	17½	16⅝	16⅞	—⅝
22⅜	12½	Bate Mf pf 1		55	21⅜	21	21	
12⅞	8¼	BathInd .40	136	302	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	—⅞
28½	21⅝	BauschL .60	12	200	25	25¼	25	—⅞
45¾	31½	BaytLab .19	33	253	43⅞	42½	43⅛	—⅝
33	14½	BaySfG 1.80	7	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+⅞
24	14¾	Bearing .32	10	24	22	20¾	20¾	—1⅜
21½	14⅛	BeatFds .72	12	305	19¾	19⅜	19½	—⅛
35	17⅞	Beckmn .50	14	88	32	30¾	31⅛	—⅞
37⅛	28	BectDick .40	20	84	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+⅝
11	6⅞	BeechA .60b	5	77	9¾	9½	9¼	—½
22⅞	15	Beker .28	5	175	20⅞	19¾	19¾	—1⅛
15⅛	11¼	BelcoPet .40	2	28	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅝
15⅝	12¾	Belden 1.20	5	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
6¼	5¼	BeldHe .30b	6	19	6⅛	6	6	
17⅛	12¼	Bell How .84	6	10	15½	14¾	15	—⅜
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	12	15	14¾	14¾	—¼
34½	21¾	Bendix 1.80	7	169	34	32	32	—2
51	36	Bendix pf 3		4	50½	49¾	49⅞	—1
19⅞	14⅛	BenflCp 1.25	6	131	18⅛	17½	18	—½
7⅞	3¾	BenfStd Mtg		10	4¾	4¼	4½	—¼
3⅞	2⅝	BengtB .07e	8	92	3½	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		253	4½	4	4	—½
7	2⅝	Best Prod	8	170	6¼	6	6	—⅜
35	24¾	BethStl 2a	4	413	33⅜	32⅝	32¾	—½
43½	35¾	BigThre .48	18	77	42¾	42¼	42¼	—1
33¼	20⅞	BlackDr .40	27	209	31	30⅜	30⅝	—½
5¼	3⅞	BlairJhn .48	15	7	4⅞	4½	4½	—¼
13⅝	10¼	BlisLau 1.10	4	10	13⅝	13	13¼	
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	10	128	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	—⅜

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22¾	12½	BlueBell .80	6	299	22	21⅛	21½	—1
2⅝	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		9	2½	2	2	—⅛
22½	15⅝	Boeing .80	6	424	20¾	20	20⅛	—⅞
18⅞	10½	BoiseCas .50	5	483	17¼	16½	16⅞	—⅜
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	6	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
24¼	20½	Borden 1.30	9	191	24½	23⅞	24	—⅝
17⅛	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	6	76	16⅝	16⅝	16½	—⅛
2⅞	1¼	Bormans	5	23	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅜
20⅝	15⅛	BosEd 2.44	7	30	17½	16⅞	17⅛	—⅜
90	70	BosE pf3.88		z150	84½	84	84	
8¼	5	Braniff .20e	5	539	7⅛	6¾	7	—¼
43½	35½	BriggS 1.60a	12	23	40½	39⅝	40½	+⅛
65⅞	45½	BristMy 1.60	15	219	57½	56⅞	57¼	—⅜
39¼	33	BristM pf 2		24	35½	35	35¼	—½
10⅛	4½	BritPet .40e	3	222	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
16⅝	12¼	Brkwy Gls 1	6	31	15¾	15¼	15⅜	—⅜
17	11⅛	BklyUG 1.72	7	22	16¼	16	16	—¼
11⅛	8½	Brown Co	3	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—¼
19⅝	13½	BwnGp 1.60	9	36	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	—⅝
7⅝	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	5	15	7⅛	7	7	
6¾	5	BrwnFer .20	7	x3	7	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
14½	9	Brunswk .40	6	935	13½	12⅞	13	—⅜
14⅞	9¼	BrushW .40	4	8	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	—⅝
6	2½	BT Mt 1.15e		37	5¼	4¾	5⅛	
32½	29	BucyErie 1	13	115	30¾	29¾	30⅛	—⅝
10¼	7⅛	BuddCo .80	5	37	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	—⅜
4¼	2¾	BudInd .22t	5	4	3¾	3¼	3¾	
9⅝	7	BulovaW .70	6	21	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—½
22½	19¾	BunkHil 1.92		x27	21	20½	21	+⅜
7½	3¼	BunkrRa .40	9	53	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	—⅜
14¼	9½	Bunkr pf1.50		5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	—¼
24	14½	BurlInd 1.20	7	72	21½	20¾	21	—⅝
42⅞	35¾	BurlNor 1.70	5	148	36¾	35¾	36	—⅞
7½	6⅜	BurlNo pf.55		4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
27½	17¾	Burndy .78	7	25	19⅝	19½	19½	—¼
96¼	61½	Burrghs .60	24	408	89½	85⅝	87¾	—1⅝
C								
5½	3⅝	CabCab For	2	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
21	15¾	Cabot Cp .92	4	13	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Cadence Ind		47	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	5	45	3¾	3½	3½	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Cal Financl		40	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	—⅛
13½	13½	CalP Ut 1.52	7	8	14⅜	14	14	
13½	7½	Callahn .15r	9	24	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Camrn Brn		13	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
36¾	29⅛	CamRL .60a	19	x161	33¾	32⅞	33	+⅜
33⅞	27½	CamSp 1.24	12	10	32	31¾	31¾	—⅛
17⅛	13¼	CdnPac .85e	6	60	15¾	15½	15⅝	—⅜
11⅝	7⅜	CanalR 1.18	9	2	10¼	10⅜	10¼	
39⅛	22	CapCit Com	13	98	37⅜	36	36	—2¼
25⅞	22½	Cap Hold .34	15	51	24¼	23⅞	24	—½
3¼	1⅛	Capit Mtg		17	3¼	3	3⅛	
37¾	28¼	Carbor 1.78	5	17	34	33¾	33¾	—½
2⅞	2	Carling OKe		22	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
14⅞	10¼	Carlisle .88	4	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	—¼
66	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z100	61	61	61	+1
6¼	4⅝	CaroFrg .40	7	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
17	11	CaroPw 1.60	6	460	14¼	14	14⅛	—⅜
22½	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	4	18	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—½
12¼	6⅞	CarrCp .52	30	653	12	10⅞	11½	—⅜
12	10⅜	CarrGn .57e		12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
23⅞	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	10	38	22¾	22¼	22½	—½
40	24¼	CartHw pf 2		5	38½	38	38	—1½
9⅛	6⅛	CartWall .40	9	70	8⅞	8¼	8¼	—⅝
9½	6½	CascNGs .92	35	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
15⅛	13¼	CastlCk .80b	6	48	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+½
69⅞	48	CaterTr 1.80	16	259	65	63⅝	63⅞	—1¾
45¼	23⅞	CBS 1.46	11	152	42	41	41⅞	—⅜
31	20½	CBS pf 1		3	28	28	28	+¼
1⅝	⅞	CCI Corp		12	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
15	11¾	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	17	15⅛	15	15	—¼
31⅜	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	4	157	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	—⅝
49½	41	Celn pfA4.50		1	49½	49½	49½	
7⅛	3½	Cencolc .20		91	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10½	5	Cenlex .12	14	145	9¼	8¾	9¼	+⅜
17	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	28	16	15⅝	15⅞	—⅛
16	11¾	CenIlLt 1.60	8	83	15	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
48	45½	CnILt pf4.50		z210	47½	47½	47½	—⅛
13½	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.28	8	75	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
17¾	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	8	77	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
13⅛	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	8	9	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
17	14⅛	CenSoW 1.76	9	322	15¼	14⅝	15	
14⅜	10	CenSoya .60	9	187	13½	12¼	12¾	—⅝
20½	16½	CenTel 1.12	9	68	19¾	19⅛	19¼	—¾
15½	6½	Centrn Data	9	274	15¼	14⅛	14⅝	—⅜
15	11⅝	Cerro 1.20	7	29	13¾	13½	13½	—⅞
10¾	6¼	Cert-teed .60		43	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
17½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	5	86	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	—⅜
17⅝	10½	Champint 1	5	185	15½	14⅝	15⅛	—⅜
16¼	12½	Chml pf1.20		27	16¾	16¼	16½	—¼
12⅛	9	ChamSp .60	9	247	11	10¾	10¾	—⅛
22¼	7¾	Chance .60	12	66	21⅛	20	20½	—⅝
34⅞	17¼	ChartCo .40e	3	63	29½	28¾	29	—½
25⅝	18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	70	23½	22¾	22¾	—⅝
9⅛	7⅛	ChaseFd .60		x12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
38½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	6	238	32½	31⅞	31⅞	—1¼
8⅝	4½	ChasT 1.73e		134	5¾	5½	5½	—¼
7	5⅛	Chelsea .48a	3	31	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
31¼	22½	Chemln 1.10	5	116	28½	27½	27¾	—⅞
39⅝	29½	ChmNY 2.88	6	130	37¼	36	36½	—1¼
35	28	CheVa 1.60a	4	2	34½	34½	34½	—¼
65	37⅝	Chesbg 1.36	23	194	62	61½	62	—⅝
32½	26	Chessie 2.10	6	228	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	—⅜
13½	10¼	ChiEasll .65	5	1	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
11¾	5⅝	ChiMlw Cp	2	42	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
29⅞	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	7	19	26⅝	26¼	26½	—⅛
10¼	4½	vlChiRIP		35	5⅜	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
3⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .12r		22	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2¼	Chris Craft		25	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
11¾	8¼	Chromal .70	5	56	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
11⅞	7¾	Chrysler		365	11	10¾	10¾	—⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Chrysler wt		38	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
3⅞	1	Cl Mtg Gp		31	2½	2¼	2¼	
4⅞	2⅝	Cl Rlt Inv		10	3½	3⅜	3½	
21⅛	18⅞	CinBell 1.60	7	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
18⅝	14⅞	CinnGE 1.64	9	71	16⅞	16½	16½	—⅛
104¾	98	CinG pf9.30		z140	100¼	99¼	99¼	—¾
84	79	CinG pf7.44		z450	84	83	84	
48½	40¾	CinGE pf 4		z80	46	46	46	—1½
20⅝	16⅜	CinMila 1.40	6	27	18½	17¾	18¼	—⅜
36½	30⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	8	141	34	33⅛	33¼	—1
36½	28⅝	Citicorp .88	13	x651	34¼	33½	33¾	—⅞
6	2½	CitzSo 1.87e	5	53	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Citizns Mtg	5	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
7¾	4⅝	Cityinvst .66	7	113	6¾	6½	6½	—⅜
1	7-16	City Inv wt		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	
18⅛	11¾	CityIn pfB2		9	17	16¾	16¾	—¼
2⅛	1¼	City Strs		71	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—¼
32	22⅝	ClarkE 1.60	8	106	30½	30	30⅛	—⅝
10⅝	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		40	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
5⅝	2⅝	CLC Am .24	4	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
84¼	66¼	ClvClif 2.60a	10	81	84½	82¼	82¼	—2
28⅝	23¾	ClvElIll 2.48	7	75	25⅞	25½	25⅝	—1½
115¼	106½	ClevEl pf 2		z1380	111½	111	111	—⅛
83	70	CIEIll pf7.56		z60	82	82	82	
81	68½	CIEIll pf7.40		z100	80	80	80	
11⅞	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	12	545	10⅛	9⅞	10	—⅛
5½	3¼	CluetPea .30		37	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
10	7⅝	CluettP pf		23	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
12⅝	6⅝	CMIlnv Cp	304	187	9½	8⅝	9⅛	—⅛
5¼	2¾	CNA Finl		185	4¾	4½	4½	—⅛
10⅛	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		x10	11¼	11¼	11¼	
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		16	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
11⅞	6¼	CNAL pf2.10		14	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	352	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
20½	15⅞	CstSG pf1.83		5	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
15⅝	11½	CstSG pf1.19		2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+⅛
81½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	23	396	77¼	75⅝	77	—1½
8⅛	4¾	CocaBtlg .40	17	291	7	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
12½	6½	ColdwBk .36	7	33	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low
3⅞	1½	Coleco Ind	45	27	3⅛	3⅛
30¼	22	ColgPal .48	16	490	28½	27½
6¾	4¼	CollinAik .40	6	55	5⅞	5½
5⅝	2½	Collins Fd	7	87	4⅞	4¼
35⅝	24⅝	ColPenn .40	13	381	31¼	30
20⅝	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	8	10	20	20
30¼	23¼	Collnd 2	3	117	28½	27½
50	41½	Colt pf4.25		6	48¼	48
20½	16¼	Colt pf1.60		2	20	20
27	22⅝	ColGas 2.06	8	97	26⅞	26
55¼	49¾	ColGs pf5.62		1	53¾	53¾
6½	2⅝	Colum Pict	16	251	5½	5¼
17½	12½	ColSOh 1.96	8	62	15⅞	15⅛
5	1⅜	Colwel Mtg		15	3¼	3½
16⅞	5	Combd Com	8	139	13⅞	12¼
39⅛	25⅝	CombE 1.80	10	165	36⅛	35½
43	29¾	ComlSol 1.40	8	10	43¼	43
27⅞	22⅝	CommE 2.30	8	x411	24	23⅝
90	78	ComE pf8.40		x1	87½	87½
29⅝	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		x30	28½	27¼
23⅛	19	CommE pf 2		x7	22½	22
18¾	16½	ComE pf1.42		x16	17¼	17¼
8¼	5¼	ComwO 27t	12	225	7½	7⅛
17	13¼	ComO pf1.72		74	15¾	15⅝
21	9¼	Compugrp	6	68	18¼	17¼
4⅛	1¾	Compur Sci	7	82	3⅞	3½
38½	28⅝	Comsat 1	8	200	35⅝	34¾
6	3¼	ConAgra		4	5¼	5¼
21⅞	15⅝	ConeM 1.20a	4	17	19½	18¾
16	10⅞	ConnM 1.60	0	141	15¼	15
19⅝	10⅞	Conrac .60	7	26	17¼	16⅝
12⅞	7½	ConEd .70e	4	503	11⅞	11
53¼	41½	ConEd pf 6		8	53½	52½
45⅝	36½	ConEd pf 5		4	43⅞	43½
18¼	12¾	ConFds 1.35	7	200	15⅝	15
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		15	50	48¾
13⅝	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	5	45	12⅛	12⅛
27	21⅝	ConNGs 2.18	7	59	24½	24
106	104⅝	CnG pf 10.96		z11500	104½	104
15	9⅝	ConsuPow 2	11	120	14½	14⅛
64½	55	CnPw pf7.68		z30	62½	62½
59½	49	ConPow pf6		4	57	56¼
41	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z110	38½	37½
6¼	3½	ContAir Lin	0	161	5½	5¼
28⅛	25½	ConCan 1.80	6	207	25¼	25
9	7½	ContCop .80	2	98	8⅞	8¼
38	32½	ContCp 2.60	11	162	37½	37⅛
41½	36⅝	CtlC pfA2.50		1	41½	41⅛
41	35¼	CtlC pfB2.50		1	41¼	41¼
38	26⅞	ContlCp 2.20	6	x43	34¼	33⅞
10¼	6¾	ContlP 1.37a		70	9⅞	9½
3⅞	1⅝	Contl Rlty		28	2¼	2
1¾	11-16	ConMtg .38e		237	1⅛	1¼
46⅝	40⅝	ContOil 2	7	239	43⅞	43⅞
63	56	ContOil pf 2		3	58½	58¼
13⅝	10	ContTele 1	8	130	12¼	11½
18⅞	10⅝	Control Dat	168	631	15¼	14¼
25½	19⅝	Conwood 2	7	1	23	23
3¼	1¾	CookUn .26r		32	2¼	2¼
39	23⅞	CoopInd 1.44	7	85	33¼	32⅞
65½	42	Copl pfB2.50		5	63	63
9⅝	4⅞	Cooper Lab		399	8⅞	7
8⅞	5⅝	CoopTR .40		5	8½	8⅛
10¼	7½	Copelnd .60	8	2	9¼	9¼
25	17½	CoppRg .50a	3	32	23¼	21
26½	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	16	25¼	25⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Cordura Cp		11	1⅞	1⅛
52½	28⅞	CornG 1.17a	17	272	48	47
4	1½	Cousins Mtg		38	3	2¾
7¼	4⅛	CowlesC .30	6	20	6¾	6¼
19⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	8	73	18⅞	17½
47⅞	32⅝	CPC Intl 2	10	x273	38¼	37¾
40½	26½	Crane 1.60	3	39	37¼	36⅞
6	4⅝	CreditF .42	11	12	5¼	5⅛
27¾	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	9	44	22½	22
11¾	7	CrompK .80	5	23	10½	9⅞

(Continued on next page.)

Which bank cut the world down to size, just for you?

We did. Bank of America. Through our new World Banking Division, we've divided up the world of business into four easy-to-manage parts: North America; Latin America; Europe, Middle East and Africa; and the Far East. With offices established in key financial cities round the world, our new system can keep you closely informed of the multi- and supra-national problems unique to those various economies.

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Experts who are on-the-spot to service your major projects; offer counsel and guidance for the most complex financial transactions; and help protect your best interests wherever in the world those interests lie.

So when the world of business seems too large to handle, remember us. We're the bank who took steps to cut it down to size.



BANK OF AMERICA *One step ahead.*

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 24.— *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.81¼	*.99
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.69	*.74
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.35	.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	208	132
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	87-92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	82-84	119-120
Lead, spot, lb.	24½	19
Copper elec., lb.	63⅛-65	68.13-69¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.64	3.80½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	31½-35
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.255	3.605
Gold N.Y., oz.	177.25	—
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	739.7	742.1

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 24, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons).

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	24.80	25.14	24.50	24.80	24.60
Jul	24.00	24.10	23.60	23.96	23.50
Sep	22.80	23.00	22.60	22.80	22.50
Oct	22.40	22.50	22.10	22.20	N22.05
Mar	20.35	20.40	20.06	20.15	20.05
May	19.90	19.90	19.65	19.65	19.50
Jul	19.20	19.40	19.20	A19.30	19.05

Sales: 1,821.

WOOL

No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

May	62.70	63.90	62.70	63.38	62.25
Jul	59.75	60.90	59.75	60.38	59.25
Sep	58.50	59.59	58.50	58.95	57.85
Dec	57.60	58.30	57.60	57.80	56.80
Mar	56.30	56.80	56.30	56.80	55.85

Sales: 1,1000.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Mar	61.40	61.60	60.80	60.80	60.60
May	61.70	62.40	61.30	61.30	61.10
Jul	62.40	63.50	62.30	62.30	62.10
Sep	63.50	64.70	63.30	63.30	63.10
Dec	65.20	66.80	65.00	65.00	64.70
Jan	65.80	67.00	65.50	65.50	65.20
Mar	66.70	68.00	66.40	66.40	66.10

Sales: 1,400.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Apr	2.54	2.54	2.45	2.47	2.50
May	3.05	3.12	2.95	3.02	3.04
Nov	4.40	4.40	4.37	4.40	4.38
Mar	5.13	5.18	5.13	5.15	5.14
May	6.20	6.20	6.15	6.15	6.20

Sales: 2,451.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

Mar	429.00	429.50	415.40	418.50	425.90
Apr	427.00	427.00	418.70	418.70	426.00
May	430.50	432.00	417.00	421.00	428.50
Jul	438.00	438.50	423.00	426.60	434.10
Sep	443.00	443.00	429.00	432.10	439.60
Dec	451.50	451.50	438.00	440.60	448.10
Jan	445.00	452.00	439.50	443.10	450.60
Mar	460.50	460.50	445.00	448.60	456.10
May	465.00	465.00	454.00	454.00	461.50
Jul	469.50	469.50	459.40	459.40	466.90

Sales: 8,521.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

May	48.40	49.00	48.40	49.00	48.80
Jul	50.25	50.55	50.25	B50.80	50.60
Sep	51.60	52.25	51.60	52.25	B52.05
Nov	53.50	53.60	53.50	B53.85	53.75
Jan	55.40	55.40	55.00	55.40	B54.85

Sales: 275.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

May	41.80	41.80	41.30	41.73	41.45
Jul	42.70	42.75	42.25	42.74	42.45
Oct	44.20	44.24	43.85	44.20	B43.98
Dec	45.10	45.20	44.70	45.15	44.90
Mar	45.95	45.95	45.95	B45.90	B45.62
May	—	—	—	B46.40	B46.07
Jul	—	—	—	B46.90	B46.52

Sales: 1,200.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Apr	176.80	178.80	175.20	175.90S	175.60
May	178.40	178.40	177.00	177.10S	176.80
Jun	179.40	179.60	177.50	178.30S	177.90
Aug	181.80	181.80	180.50	180.70S	180.30
Oct	184.30	184.30	182.90	183.10S	182.70
Dec	186.50	186.50	185.50	185.50S	185.10
Feb	188.80	188.80	188.80	187.90S	187.50
Apr	190.60	190.60	190.60	190.30S	189.90
Jun	194.10	194.10	193.20	192.70S	192.30

Sales: 1,184.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
May	3.70	3.71½	3.61	3.65	3.71
Jul	3.57	3.61	3.51	3.55	3.59
Sep	3.65	3.65½	3.57	3.61	3.64
Dec	3.71	3.75½	3.66	3.68½	3.71½
Mar	3.79	3.79	3.73½	3.73½	3.77

CORN (5,000 bu)

May	2.92	2.97	2.88½	2.90	2.94½
Jul	2.92	2.96	2.87½	2.89	2.91½
Sep	2.83	2.85	2.77	2.78	2.83
Dec	2.66	2.70	2.61½	2.63½	2.66½
Mar	2.69	2.75	2.67	2.68	2.71

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

May	5.93	5.93	5.70	5.84	5.73
Jul	5.97	5.97	5.72	5.87	5.77
Aug	5.90	5.96	5.74	5.86	5.78
Sep	5.84	5.89	5.68	5.81	5.74
Nov	5.73	5.81	5.61	5.72	5.67½
Jan	5.78½	5.86	5.68	5.79	5.73½
Mar	5.80	5.94	5.76	5.85	5.78

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

May	28.13	28.13	27.50	28.13	27.13
Jul	26.98	26.98	26.25	26.90	25.98
Aug	26.20	26.20	25.30	25.90	25.20
Sep	25.40	25.50	24.80	25.20	24.50
Oct	24.60	24.60	23.75	24.30	23.60
Dec	23.50	23.60	22.95	23.25	22.80
Jan	23.25	23.25	22.50	22.90	22.40
Mar	22.85	22.85	22.20	22.50	21.85

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

May	140.00	140.00	126.50	128.00	133.00
Jul	145.00	145.00	132.00	133.00	137.50
Aug	144.00	144.50	134.00	135.00	139.50
Sep	148.00	149.00	135.00	138.00	141.00
Oct	148.00	148.00	137.00	138.00	141.00
Dec	145.00	146.00	138.00	140.50	143.00
Jan	147.00	147.00	139.00	142.00	144.00
Mar	147.00	148.00	145.00	145.00	146.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER (5,000 try oz)

Mar	—	—	—	415.00	420.50
Apr	428.00	429.00	412.00	416.00	421.80
May	425.50	425.50	416.60	419.00	424.00
Jun	435.00	435.00	417.00	424.00	427.50
Aug	440.00	440.00	425.00	428.50	434.00
Oct	445.50	446.00	430.50	434.00	440.00
Dec	451.00	452.00	437.00	440.00	446.00
Feb	454.50	455.00	442.00	446.00	452.60
Apr	461.00	461.00	448.00	451.50	457.50
Jun	466.50	466.50	454.00	457.00	463.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Apr	41.00	41.27	40.80	41.05	39.70
Jun	41.40	41.40	40.90	b41.40	39.95
Aug	39.90	40.30	39.70	40.10	38.85
Oct	39.00	39.52	38.80	39.35	38.05
Dec	39.25	39.35	38.90	39.55	38.05
Feb	38.55	39.60	38.55	39.50	38.10

Sales: April 1813; June 3110; Aug 1590; Oct 360; Dec 162; Feb 66.
Open interest: April 6191; June 9926; Aug 4459; Oct 1473; Dec 1295; Feb 232.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Apr	42.57	42.57	42.27	b42.57	41.10
Jun	45.32	45.32	45.32	b45.32	43.80
Jul	46.27	46.27	46.27	b46.27	44.85
Aug	45.25	45.25	45.25	b45.25	43.75
Oct	44.25	44.25	44.25	b44.25	42.80
Dec	44.25	44.25	44.25	44.25	42.80
Feb	43.10	43.10	43.10	b43.10	b41.60
Apr	41.55	41.55	41.50	b41.55	a40.05

Sales: April 431; June 218; July 110; Aug 24; Oct 13; Dec 28; Feb 16; April 15.
Open interest: April 2780; June 3736; July 2196; Aug 1164; Oct 546; Dec 1521; Feb 409; April 112.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Apr	41.20	41.65	41.00	41.35	40.20
May	41.50	42.35	41.30	42.00	b40.80
Jun	42.25	43.20	42.25	a42.70	41.85
Sep	51.05	51.70	51.05	51.60	a50.65

Sales: April 151; May 269; June 50; Sep 42.
Open interest: March 25; April 480; May 787; June 288; Sep 280.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

May	69.50	69.50	69.50	b69.50	67.90
Jul	69.97	69.97	69.97	b69.97	68.35
Aug	68.40	68.40	68.40	b68.40	67.00
Feb	63.50	63.50	63.50	b63.50	62.00
Mar	63.35	63.35	63.35	b63.35	b61.85

Sales: May 49; July 159; Aug 19; Feb

10; March 1
Open interest: March 31; July 3280; Aug 948; Feb 742; M
b—Bid-e48cx2

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Jun	179.50	177.70	177.50	1
Sep	182.30	182.70	180.90	18
Dec	186.00	186.60	184.80	18
Mar	—	—	—	18
Jun	—	—	—	19

Sales: June 1,040; Sep. 126, March 8; June 0.

Market Summary

March 24, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Nat Semicn	251,100	27⅞	—2⅛
RCA	218,500	16½	—⅜
Texaco Inc	145,100	24	—¾
IntTelTel	129,100	20⅝	—¾
Sony Corp	125,700	9¼	—⅜
Am Tel&Tel	125,300	48¼	—⅝
Polaroid	121,300	22½	—1¼
Avon Prod	119,700	36	—1⅝
Gen Motors	117,700	41⅞	—1⅛
Westgh El	112,500	14⅝	—¼
Gen Elec	108,000	44⅝	—1⅞
Kresge SS	106,700	25	—¾
StdOil Ind	100,000	40⅞	—1⅝
GenTel&El	99,400	20¼	—⅞
Whirlpool	99,200	24½	—1

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	17.81	15.94
Advances	167	540
Declines	1416	819
Unchanged	240	420
Total issues	1823	1779
New 1975 highs	20	57
New 1975 lows	14	5

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	76,000	36¾	—1¾
PrudBldg M	48,400	2⅛	—⅜
US Filter	47,600	9	—½
Champ Ho	46,000	3¾	—⅜
Shelter Res	45,600	4⅞	—1
Goldfield Cp	41,200	1⅛	
Kaiser Ind	37,200	6½	—¼
Westates P	31,700	6⅞	—⅜
Crutchr Res	31,200	6⅝	—½
Brad Ragan	25,700	18⅝	+¼
Approx. total stock sales		2,060,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,542,425	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
80.47	79.05	79.06	—1.41

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	749.37	752.50	737.48	743.43	—19.63
20 Trn	161.26	162.20	158.43	160.56	— 2.42
15 Util	76.05	76.59	74.71	75.41	— 1.56
65 Stk	234.65	235.83	230.77	232.98	— 5.30

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	92.39	90.41	91.31	—2.24
15 Railroads	37.64	36.97	37.35	—0.48
60 Utilities	38.65	37.60	38.07	—0.81
500 Stocks	82.39	80.60	81.42	—1.97

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	43.35	43.21	43.22	—1.04
Industrials	47.56	47.45	47.45	—1.19
Transportation	30.56	30.48	30.56	—0.60
Utilities	30.00	29.91	29.91	—0.52
Finance	47.33	47.08	47.08	—1.29

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar. 24	206,703	338,148	3,496
Mar. 21	205,903	375,027	3,706
Mar. 20	213,016	392,415	4,585
Mar. 19	327,219	513,254	6,419
Mar. 18	322,312	487,398	4,289
Mar. 17	236,363	394,191	3,220

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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London Commodities

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
May	251	238.50	245.50-246
Aug	240	226	236.80-237
Oct	223	204	220.75-220.80
Dec	213	203	210.05-210.50
Mar	206	197	204-205
May	202	195	199-200
Aug	197	196	189-199

Lots 2,021.

COCOA

Mar	740	730	728-740
May	634	623	633.50-634
Jul	602	590	600-601
Sep	582	574	588-590.50
Dec	584	582	590.50-591
Mar	582	576	578-579
May	No trade		575-579

Lots 2,685.

COFFEE

Mar	417	416	416-417
May	426	425	425-426
Jul	421	420	420-428.50
Sep	420		420-421
Nov	No trade		421.50-422.50
Jan	423.50		423-424
Mar	No trade		423-426

Lots 80.

London Metal Market

	Today Bid-asked	Pr. Bi.
Copper wire bars: Spot	568.50-569	564
3 months	587.50-588	583
Cathodes: spot	558-558.50	554
3 months	577-577.50	573
Tin: spot	3,040-3,050	3,058
3 months	3,062-3,063	3,070
Lead: spot	222-222.50	22
3 months	217-217.50	216.
Zinc: spot	332-333	332.
3 months	331.50-332	331.
Silver: spot	175-175.50	176.
3 months	178.80-178.90	181.

Paris Commoditi

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-ask)
May	—	—	2,880-
Aug	—	—	2,800-
Nov	—	—	2,500-
Dec	—	—	2,185-
Mar	—	—	2,090-
May	—	—	2,020-

COCOA

	High	Low	Close
Mar	695		680-
May	668	699	665½-66
Jul	660		655-66
Sep	638	635	636-638
Dec	625	620	624-62
Mar	—	—	605-61

Lots 200.

Monday's New Highs and L

NEW HIGHS-20

ArmstCk pf	GenMot 5pf	TRW
Cadence Ind	ITT ConS pf	Un
Clev Cliff	Kennametl	US C
Coml Solv	Leaseway	Utah
Cont Cp pfB	McKee Co	VaE
Fairmont pf	Reliab Str	Whi
Flintkt pfB	Sterchi Bro	

NEW LOWS-14

CentSo West	KanPwLt	Rich
City Stores	LoneS Gas	Sun
ConNGas pf	NorAm Coal	Sun
Cont Can	NSPw 7.84pf	Tex
De Soto Inc	Pac Gasel	

EEC Suspendi Cheese Subsid On Sales to U.

BRUSSELS, March 24 (The European Economic munity has softened its st subsidies for cheese expor ducing the threat of a " war" with the United spokesmen said.

The EEC Executive Comm said it would suspend expo sidies on cheeses rese cheddar for 15 days while Co Market and U.S. negotiator a compromise.

The subsidies were desig reduce EEC surpluses of than 20,000 tons. U.S. o recently warned the EEC Washington would impose ervailing duties to wipe o effect of the subsidies on e

EEC officials have main that their cash handouts ropean producers would n able Common Market che undercut American chedd the United States.

But strong protests fro American farm lobby pers the Europeans to try for a round of negotiations rathe go ahead with the subsidie

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	12½	CrouHin .70	7	25	17¾	17	17	—⅝
	14⅝	Crown Cork	9	75	21¼	20½	20½	—1
	24¼	CrwZll 1.80a	6	131	32⅝	31¾	32½	—⅛
	7⅔	CTS Cp .50	6	x9	12	12	12	
	5½	Culligan .40	7	43	7½	7	7	—⅜
	15¾	CumEng 1a	6	99	20	19⅝	20	—⅜
	10¼	Curinc 1.08e		17	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	
	5½	CurtisW .40e	9	116	10⅝	9⅝	9¾	—⅝
	15⅝	CurtisWrA 2		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
	18	CutlerH 1.60	6	41	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	—⅛
	19½	Cyclop 1.40a	2	11	21⅝	21⅛	21½	—⅛
	22	Cyprus 1.40	5	18	26	25⅝	25¾	—¼

D

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	4¼	DanRiv .10p	5	21	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
	15½	DanaCp 1.36	6	88	24¾	24¼	24¼	—⅝
	12½	Dartind .60b	8	86	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	—⅛
	20½	Dartind pf 2		2	27¼	27	27¼	—½
	8⅝	Data Genl	16	330	21⅝	21	21⅛	—1½
	10⅝	DaycoCp .50	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	43	Dayc pf4.25		z30	43¼	43¼	43¼	—2¾
	6½	DaytHud .60	8	123	12⅞	12¼	12⅛	—⅜
	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	95	14⅛	13⅞	14	
	62½	DPL pf 7.70		z30	71¼	71¼	71¼	
	5¾	DeanWit .40	130	44	10½	10	10⅛	—⅜
	34½	Deere 1.80	7	358	40	39¼	39¾	—1
	9	DelmaP 1.20	6	92	11	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
	20⅜	DelMon 1.30	6	37	22½	22½	22½	—1⅛
	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	8	470	37⅛	35½	37	—⅝
	1⅞	Deltec Intl		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	3⅝	Deltona Crp	17	57	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
	12⅝	DennMfg 1	4	34	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
	11	DennMf pf 1		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
	6⅝	Densys .20	10	80	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
	23	Dentsply .80	16	66	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	—⅛
	5⅜	Deseret .25	24	61	12¾	12⅛	12¼	—⅛
	5⅝	DeSoto .40	55	53	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	7	172	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
	65	Det E pf9.32		z70	82	82	82	—2
	42⅝	Det E pf5.50		2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—⅝
	7⅝	Dexter .35	7	19	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
	6⅞	Dial Finl .54	7	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
	24⅝	DiamInt 2	6	72	28⅛	27½	27⅝	—⅛
	21¾	DiamSh 1.40	5	135	29⅛	28⅛	28⅞	—⅝
	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		13	35⅞	35⅛	35½	—⅝
	14	Dia pf D1.20		27	17	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
	6½	DickAB .40	5	1	9	9	9	—¼
	8½	Dictaphn .60	6	128	9	8⅝	8⅞	—⅝
	12½	Diebold .40b	9	9	16⅜	16	16	—⅜
	3⅝	DiGiorg .08p		33	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
	45⅞	Digital Eqpt	22	355	85⅛	83⅝	84⅝	—1⅜
	4⅝	Dillingm .40	5	24	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
	18	Dillngm pf 2		1	21	21	21	
	24	Dillon 1.20b	13	x27	33	32⅝	33	+⅛
	21¼	Disney .12b	25	866	42⅝	41½	41⅞	—1⅜
	5¼	Disston .12	5	51	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
	1⅞	Diversfd In	18	327	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
	1⅛	DiviMtg .88e		58	2½	2¼	2¼	—⅛
	7	DrPepper .30	23	373	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	—¼
	41⅞	DomeM .80a	15	x123	54	53	53⅞	+⅞
	2⅝	DonLuf JJen		27	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
	17¼	Donnelly .56	14	57	21	20½	21	—⅛
	8¼	DoricCp .20	4	x34	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
	6¼	DorOliv .10a	6	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
	3⅛	Dorsey .30	7	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
	25⅝	Dover 1.20	8	2	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	—½
	53⅝	DowCh 1.40	11	x844	72⅝	71⅞	72	—1⅝
	3	DPF Inc		10	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
	26⅜	Dravo 1.60	7	2	31⅞	31¼	31⅛	—⅛
	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	9	122	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	—1⅜
	40⅝	Dres pf 2.20		14	50⅛	49	50⅛	—¼
	36½	Drssr pfB 2		30	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	—1¼
	14⅞	DrexBd 1.44		10	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
	3¼	Dreyfus .55e	14	35	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅝
	10⅞	Duk Pw 1.40	8	146	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
	74	Duke pf8.70		z300	83	83	83	—1
	57⅞	Duke pf6.75		3	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	—½
	24¾	Duke pf2.69		3	25	24⅞	24⅞	—¼
	18¾	DunBrad .96	17	26	25⅞	25¼	25¼	—½
	1⅛	Duplan Cp		12	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
	87½	duPont 5.50e	19	578	95⅞	94¼	94¾	—2⅝
	57	duPnt pf4.50		9	61½	60½	61	—1
	44	duPnt pf3.50		1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
	12½	DuqLt 1.72	6	108	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
	20	DuqLt 4pf 2		z340	22½	21¾	22	+½
	24	DuqL pf2.75		z200	27	27	27	
	5⅜	Dymoln .40	4	56	7⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—½

E

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	14⅝	EastP 1.04b	5	10	20¼	20	20	—¼
	7½	EascoCp .50	5	20	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
	3¼	EastAir Lin	15	142	5⅞	5½	5½	—⅛
	24	EastGasF 1	6	210	29	27⅛	29	+⅜
	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
	63	EasKd 1.56a	23	787	90⅞	89½	89⅞	—2⅜
	19¼	Eaton 1.80	5	128	27⅛	26	26	—1½
	19⅞	Eaton pf1.19		1	26	26	26	—⅝
	18⅝	Echlin .38	17	100	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1¼
	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	18	82	22⅝	21⅞	22	—¾
	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	8	13	11¼	10⅝	10¾	—⅛
	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	7	13	29½	28⅝	28⅞	—1⅛
	10	EG&G .12	14	111	13½	13⅛	13¼	—½
	1⅛	Elect Assoc	10	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
	11¼	EDS .55e	12	12	15¼	14½	14½	—1
	1⅛	El Mem Mg	5	109	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
	4⅝	ElMM pf 1k		8	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
	7⅝	Elgin Natl	11	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	2⅝	Elixir Ind	11	181	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	5	37	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—½
	19⅞	EltraCp 1.60	5	19	25⅛	25¼	25¼	—⅛
	23½	EmerEl .75	19	280	32	30½	31⅛	—1⅛
	26¾	EmeryA .96	27	42	45⅞	44¼	44¼	—1⅛
	8¼	Emeryin .40	6	25	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+⅛
	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	5	39	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	—⅝
	1⅝	EMI Lt .13e	6	140	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
	10⅞	EmpDE 1.28	9	13	12½	12½	12½	
	13	Empire Fnl	12	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	5	Empire Gas	4	6	8	8	8	
	14⅞	EnglhM .60a	4	160	17	16½	16⅝	—⅛
	4⅜	EnnisBu .32	4	14	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
	14½	Entex 1.20	5	10	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
	8¼	Envirotech	11	64	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
	4⅛	Equimrk .88	4	14	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	—¾
	21½	EquitGs 2.48	6	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
	11½	EqutLf 1.39e	9	24	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
	26⅛	Esmark 1.40	5	43	27	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
	3⅝	Esquire .32	3	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
	3⅛	Esterline .30	8	14	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
	23⅛	Ethyl 1.20a	4	45	29⅝	28½	29⅛	—⅛
	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		1	40½	40½	40½	—⅛
	2⅞	Evans Prod		460	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
	10	FxCello 1	5	29	12¼	12	12⅛	
	16¾	Excisr 1.68a		5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
	65	Exxon 5.15e	5	775	71⅛	70⅞	71	—2

F

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	4½	Fabrge .40	6	120	6	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
	17	FairCam .80	7	645	34	32⅜	33⅝	—1⅝
	4½	Fairind .30	5	42	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
	6	FairmtF .60	7	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
	10⅛	Fairmt pf 1		2	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
	1⅛	Falstaf Brw		85	3	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
	6⅝	Fansteel .40	6	13	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		35	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
	3⅞	Farah Mfg		21	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	—⅛
	2⅛	Fedders Cp		166	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
	9⅛	FederalCo 1	7	6	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
	13⅞	FedMog 1.80	9	21	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
	15¼	FedNMt .68	7	209	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
	15⅛	FedPap 1.50	3	14	23¼	22¼	22¼	—⅛
	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		6	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
	3⅛	FedSign .30	4	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—½
	25⅞	FedDSt 1.16	15	86	39½	39	39	—½
	5⅛	FerroCp	6	23	26⅛	26	26⅛	—⅛
	10⅛	Fibrebrd .60	36	21	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
	2⅝	Fidelity Fin	7	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	25⅛	FidelUn 2.40	6	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—¼
	7⅝	FieldcrMil 1	24	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	6⅛	FiltrolCp .60	5	22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅝
	7½	FinlFed .52t	5	28	11	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
	13⅞	Firestn 1.10	6	160	17⅝	17	17¼	—⅛
	9½	FstChar .37t	7	164	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
	17	FstChic .90	6	302	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅛
	35⅛	FstInBn 1.10	14	38	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	—⅛
	12⅛	FstMiss .24	4	x181	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	—½
	⅝	FstMtg Inv		27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	24½	FstNBo 1.88	7	35	29⅛	28½	29	—½
	18½	FstNStBn 2	6	5	20⅝	20½	20½	—½
	13⅞	FstPa 1.32	7	74	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e	2	27	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—½
	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	9	39	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
	4⅛	FstVaB .45e	8	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
	11⅛	FWisCp 1.76	14	8	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
	19⅛	FischM 1.10	9	15	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
	9½	FishFds .40	7	22	15	14½	14½	—⅛
	4⅛	FishrSci .20	8	44	8¼	7⅝	8	—½
	7⅛	FleetEnt .24	27	219	11⅛	11	11⅛	—⅛
	10⅞	Fleming .70	7	12	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
	7⅞	Flexvan .62t	5	156	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	50	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	—⅛
	41½	Flin pfA4.50		z60	54	54	54	
	21	Flin pfB2.25		14	27	27	27	+⅝
	16⅝	FlaE Coast	7	7	24⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—1
	8½	FlaGas .80	4	49	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
	13⅞	FlaPow 1.95	8	122	19	18½	19	
	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.36	7	544	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
	18	FlaStl 1.50	3	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
	15	FluorCp .40	12	x640	26⅝	25⅝	26	—⅛
	55	Fluor pfB 3		x2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—2
	10⅞	FMC .92	6	139	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
	25	FMC pf2.25		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
	4½	Fd Fair .20	7	22	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
	5½	FooteCB .80	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
	32⅜	FordM 3.20	10	435	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—1
	10⅛	ForMcK .88	4	121	14⅛	13½	13½	—⅝
	19⅛	FMK pf1.80		21	24	23⅝	23½	—½
	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		20	14½	14½	14½	
	13⅛	FtHowP .48	13	22	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
	15½	FosterWhl 1	6	47	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
	23	Foxboro .60	14	23	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
	13⅛	FrnklnM .40	12	164	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	—⅛
	22½	FreepM 1.60	5	97	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
	14	Fruehf 1.80	10	123	18⅝	18	18⅛	—⅛
	3⅛	Fuqua Ind	5	110	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛

G

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	2⅛	Gableind 1t	4	3	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
	5-16	GAC Corp	7	80	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	5	179	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
	13	GAF pf 1.20		12	16⅛	16	16	—⅝
	19⅛	GamSk 1.40	4	25	24⅝	23½	23½	—1⅛
	19½	GamS pf1.75		2	22⅝	22½	22½	—1⅛
	17⅝	GamS pf1.60		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
	23	Gannett .52	20	188	33	31½	31⅝	—1⅛
	17⅞	GardDen .76	15	247	22	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
	6⅞	Garlinkl .96	6	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	—⅛
	11⅛	Garlock .88	6	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
	8⅛	Gas Svc 1.12	7	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	1⅛	Gateway In	3	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
	2⅞	GCA Corp	6	27	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
	5⅛	Gemini Cap		9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
	11	Geminlin 1a		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	7⅛	GnAInv .24e		51	9⅛	9	9	
	32⅛	GnAOil .80b	7	33	34⅛	33	33⅛	—⅛
	24⅛	GATran 1.80	7	75	30⅛	30	30⅛	—⅛
	34⅛	GATn pf2.50		1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—1
	7⅛	GenBanc .60	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
	7⅛	GnCable .72	5	175	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
	10⅛	GenCig 1.20	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
	7⅛	G Cinma .44	9	99	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
	2⅛	Gen Devel	4	42	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
	19	Gen Dynam	6	91	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
	32⅛	GenEl 1.60	13	1080	45⅛	43⅛	44⅛	—1⅛
	18⅛	GnFood 1.40	10	209	24	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
	12½	GnGth 1.14e	18	20	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
	4⅛	GnHost .40e	1	16	8	7⅝	7⅝	—½
	5	GenInst .27t	5	332	10½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
	6⅛	GnMed .14a	9	115	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
	40⅛	GenMill 1.20	13	167	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
	31¼	GnMot 3.15e	13	1197	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—1⅛
	59	GnMot 5pf 5		10	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
	45⅛	GMot pf3.75		3	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+⅛
	4⅛	GenPort .80	27	53	7⅛	7	7⅛	—⅛
	10⅛	GPubUt 1.68	6	332	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
	5⅛	G Refra .20e	4	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
	23⅛	GnSignal .76	13	28	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Gen Steel	5	26	4½	4¼	4⅜	—¼
22½	16⅝	G TelEl 1.80	10	994	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	—⅞
32⅝	25⅝	GTlEl pf2.50		1	31	31	31	—½
15	12½	GTFl pf1.25		z20	14¼	14¼	14¼	—¾
15¼	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	4	68	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
4⅛	2⅝	Genesco Inc	16	41	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
18½	15	Genstar 1.20	6	5	17½	17	17	—⅜
35⅛	23¼	GenuPts .64	22	23	33⅞	33	33	—⅜
41¾	25⅝	GaPac .80b	13	353	38⅞	38¼	38⅛	—1⅛
67½	58	GaPw pf7.72		z100	64½	64½	64½	—1
18	12⅝	GerberPd 1	9	41	16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅜
150¾	127½	GettyO 1.50e	9	71	138	136	136⅝	—⅜
18	17	GetO pf1.20		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
5¾	4⅝	GF Bus .32a	4	10	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
14⅛	10	GianPCem 1	8	9	13⅝	13	13	
10⅝	7⅝	Gib Finl .73t	5	26	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
7¼	3	GiddLw .20e	4	61	6⅛	5⅞	6	—⅛
12⅝	8	GifldHill .52	5	24	12	12	12	—⅛
33¾	21¾	Gillette 1.50	11	202	31⅝	30⅞	31	—1
8½	4⅝	Ginos Inc	5	252	7⅝	7	7	—⅜
8	4⅝	Gleason Wk		12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Global Mar	10	37	12½	12¼	12½	
16⅛	13⅝	GlobeUn 1	4	19	14½	14¼	14½	
13⅝	9½	GoldWt Fin	7	5	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	—¾
17½	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	4	110	16½	15¾	15¾	—1
17⅝	13	Goodyr 1.10	8	230	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
12⅝	6⅝	GorJwlA .32	6	49	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
21	16	Gouldin 1.20	5	61	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
17⅛	10⅝	Gould pf1.35		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
26⅝	22⅝	Grace 1.60	6	138	25	24⅝	25	—¼
14½	7⅝	GrandUn .80	28	123	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
18⅛	13½	Granitv 1.50	3	10	17⅛	17	17⅛	—⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Grant WT		149	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
10⅛	6⅛	GrayDrg .50	4	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
10⅛	7½	GtAtlPac	7	23	9½	9¼	9½	—¼
17½	10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	10	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	—⅛
38	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	22	35¼	34⅝	35	—⅛
17⅛	14⅝	GtWeFin .44	7	211	16⅞	15½	15⅞	—⅛
25⅛	20⅛	GrtWU 2.92e	1	18	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
16⅛	15	GtWn pf1.88		67	16⅛	15¼	15⅞	
19⅛	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	6	22	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
13½	10½	Greyhd 1.04	9	12	12¼	12	12	—⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		127	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
3⅛	1	Grolier Inc		56	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
15⅝	10	Grumm .60	5	11	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
12	8⅛	Guarin .20e	9	16	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Guard Mtg		104	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
8⅝	6⅝	GlfLfHld .50	6	84	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
4	1⅝	GulfMtg Rlt		9	3⅛	3½	3½	—⅛
22	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	3	815	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
15⅝	11⅝	GlfRes .50e	3	x90	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
19⅝	15⅝	GfR pfB1.30		8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
13⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	7	147	12⅝	12	12⅛	
53⅝	49	GlfSU pf4.40		z50	51	51	51	—1½
32½	22½	G'Wnind 1a	4	455	30⅝	29⅝	30	—⅞
5⅛	3⅝	GtWind wt		84	4½	4¼	4⅜	—⅛
58½	45	GtW pf 3.87		7	55½	55½	55½	—1
65⅛	56⅛	GtW pf5.75		5	65⅛	64	64½	—¼
3⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	15	38	3½	3¼	3⅜	—⅛

H

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28⅝	20½	Hack W 2.48	11	18	27¼	27	27⅛	—⅜
16⅝	10½	HallFB .44	13	73	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
13⅝	11	HallPrt .80a	5	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
141⅝	105	Hallibtn 1.32	18	293	137	132½	134⅛	—3⅛
16⅝	12⅝	HamrlP 1.20	3	34	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Hammond	7	4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Handimn .40	14	39	5⅝	5⅛	5½	—⅛
8⅝	6⅛	HanesCp .68		46	8⅛	8	8⅛	
40	24½	Hanna 1.35	15	30	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	—⅝
24	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	7	26	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	—1
5⅛	3	Hardees	18	44	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
33½	25⅝	Harnisf 1.80	4	47	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	—1
16⅛	8	Harrahs .22	9	27	14½	14	14⅛	+½
21⅝	14⅝	Harris 1.20		36	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	—⅜
14	10	Harsco 1b	4	26	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
8⅛	5½	HartSMx .60	6	30	8	7⅞	8	—⅛
13⅝	6⅝	HarteHk .20	8	36	12¼	11⅞	12	—⅛
17⅛	14⅝	HattSe 1.44a		12	15⅝	15½	15½	—½
20⅛	16½	HawlEl 1.68	7	8	18½	18½	18½	
10⅝	7½	HayesAlb 1	6	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Hazeltine		7	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
9⅝	5⅝	HCA M .50e	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
11	5½	Hecks .12	6	13	9⅝	9¼	9½	
20⅛	13½	HeclaM .50t	15	66	19⅛	18⅝	19½	+⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Hellem .48a	6	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
49½	38½	HelnzH 1.28	11	168	46½	46	46	—1
4⅛	2⅝	Helene Curt	6	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
30½	24	Hellerlnt .84	10	49	26⅛	25½	25½	—1½
14⅝	5½	HelmeP .20		11	11½	11	11	—½
36⅝	29⅝	HelmrbP .30	8	47	29⅝	29	29½	—½
1⅝	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅝	22	Hercules .80	14	219	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	—⅛
17	10⅛	HershFd .80	10	40	16⅝	16⅛	16½	—⅜
27	20⅝	Hesston .40	5	5	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
48	20½	Heublin 1.10	18	186	35½	34	35	—1½
92⅛	56⅝	HewlPk .20	27	331	87⅛	85½	86½	—3⅛
7	3⅛	High Voltg	11	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
22⅝	12¼	Hillenbd .68	9	22	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
23⅛	11⅝	Hilton Htl 1	11	151	23⅛	23	23	—⅛
3⅝	2	HMW Ind	4	7	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	
19	11⅛	Hobart .80	11	15	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅜
13⅝	8½	HoernW .72	5	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Hoff Elctrn		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
12	5⅝	Holiday .35	9	766	10⅛	9⅞	10	—⅛
19⅛	11⅝	HildyA 1.70t		2	19	19	19	+⅛
33⅝	22½	HollySug .3a	2	84	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅝
47½	34½	Homestk .1a	15	390	47⅛	45⅛	45½	+⅛
36⅛	28⅝	Horywll 1.40	8	425	30	28⅝	28⅞	—2⅛
15⅝	12⅛	HoovBll 1.28	6	23	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
4½	3⅛	Horizon Cp	5	39	3	3	3	—⅛
14⅛	7⅝	HospAff .37t	8	18	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅜
20	8½	HospCpA .20	10	218	17¼	16	17⅛	—⅛
10⅛	5⅛	HostIntl .36	6	120	9⅛	8¼	8⅝	
9⅝	6	Houdall .80a	4	63	9¼	9	9	—¼
10⅝	6⅝	HougMif .60	6	13	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
9⅛	3⅛	HouFab .10e	9	191	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
18½	13⅝	HouseFin 1	7	x818	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
32⅛	25½	HouF pf2.50		x2	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
42	26⅝	HouF pf2.37		x10	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+⅛
26⅝	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	7	270	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
40	25⅛	HouNGs .80	9	236	32⅛	30⅛	31⅛	—1
79½	59	HouG pf2.50		66	63	61⅛	62⅛	—1⅛
11⅛	4½	HowJohn .20	11	569	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Howmet 1	6	48	13⅛	12½	12⅝	—⅝
14⅛	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	8	12	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—½
17½	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	4	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
76⅛	61⅛	Hughs TI .50	18	91	71¼	70⅝	71⅛	—¼
10	4⅛	Humana	7	41	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	—⅛
17⅛	11⅝	HuntCh .24	13	34	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
15⅛	6⅝	HuttnEF .48	12	93	14⅝	14	14½	—⅛
19⅛	14⅝	Huyck .40	11	36	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
7⅝	4½	Hydromt .24	4	28	6½	6¼	6⅛	—⅛

I

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅝	1⅝	ICN Pharm		106	4	3⅝	3¾	—¼
224¾	157¼	IBM 6	16	743	206¼	203½	204⅝	—4½
27	23⅝	IdahoP 1.96	8	30	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
17⅝	14⅛	IdealBasic 1	7	63	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
5⅝	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	4	54	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
17⅛	10	IDS Rl 3.23e	4	60	12½	11¾	12⅛	
15⅛	10⅝	IllCent 1.20	3	208	12⅛	12	12⅛	
73	63½	IllCent pfA6		3	66⅝	66½	66½	—½
35⅝	27⅝	IllCen pf3.50		8	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
23⅛	17½	IllPowr 2.20	10	72	22	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
24	21½	IllPow pf2.04		z200	23½	23½	23½	+1
23½	17	IllToolW .50	12	20	22⅝	22	22	—⅛
10½	7½	ImpCpAm	5	539	9⅛	8⅝	9	—⅛
33⅝	28⅝	INA Cp 2.10	8	213	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
18⅛	14⅝	INA Inv 1.56		18	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
4⅛	2	Income Cap		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	14⅝	IndianGas 2	7	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
20⅛	13	IndplPL 1.82	10	21	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—⅛
8	5⅛	Inexco Oil	78	84	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅛
75⅛	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	13	187	75	73½	73⅛	—1⅛
48⅛	38	IngR pf2.35		63	47	46⅝	46⅝	—¼
29⅛	21¼	InlCon 1.40a	4	9	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—1
41¼	32⅛	InldStl 2.40a	5	191	38⅝	38¼	38⅛	—1⅛
7⅝	5½	Inmont .40	4	74	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
40½	27½	InsplrCop 2	10	18	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Instlt InvTr	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
7½	4⅝	Integon .28	7	40	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
31½	18⅝	Interco 1.46	7	191	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Intrcntl Div	3	23	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
32⅛	23⅝	IntFlav .29r	34	505	30	29⅛	29⅛	—1⅛
27	19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	5	141	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
10⅛	6⅝	IntHold .49e		14	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
40⅛	30⅝	IntMinl 1.28	5	278	38½	37⅝	38	—⅛
25⅝	17⅛	IntMulti 1.36	6	x40	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
11⅛	6½	IntMng 1t	5	37	10⅛	9⅝	10	+⅛
25⅝	21⅛	IntNick 1.40a	6	119	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
44⅛	34⅝	IntPaper 2	7	682	40	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛
6¼	3½	IntRect .12e	5	34	5⅝	5½	5½	—½
21⅛	14⅛	IntTT 1.52	6	1291	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
45	37⅛	IntTT pfH4		1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—½
47¼	34⅛	ITT pf14.50		11	46½	46⅛	45½	
43	31⅝	IntTT pfJ4		3	41⅛	41⅛	41½	—⅜
43¼	32½	IntTT pfK4		28	41⅛	41	41⅛	—¼
28½	21	ITT pfN2.25		101	27⅛	27	27	—¼
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		17	49½	49⅛	49½	—½
13	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	5	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
9⅝	5	IntrBrd .05e	7	3	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
15⅝	11⅝	InhsPw 1.40	8	19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5	3	IntrslUn .24	4	1	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
20	12½	IaBeef 2.07t	3	23	19	18½	18½	—1⅜
12⅛	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	10	35	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
16⅛	10⅝	IowaIIG 1.56	8	16	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
20⅛	16⅛	IowaPw 1.84	8	23	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
17⅛	14⅝	IowaPS 1.52	7	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5½	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	8	45	4½	4¼	4⅛	—⅛
13⅛	5½	Itel Corp		162	11⅛	10⅝	11	—⅛
48	38½	ITTSvc pf 4		2	50	50	50	+2
12⅛	8⅛	IU Intl .85	4	126	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	—½
20	13½	IU Int pf1.25		3	20	20	20	

J

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13½	8	JamesF .68	9	11	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	—¼
14⅛	9¼	Jantzen .70	5	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
10⅝	5⅝	JaranF .90e		268	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
34½	28⅛	JeffPilot .60	13	52	32	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
33	22½	JimWalt .80	7	304	30⅝	30	30	—⅛
87	71	JerCe pf9.36		250	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛	+⅝
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	8	130	22⅛	22	22⅛	—⅛
36⅝	28	JimW pf1.60		16	35⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—1½
12	9⅛	JimWlt pf 1		z30	11½	11⅛	11½	
16⅛	14	JHanS 1.52e		19	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
21⅛	18	JHanl 1.88e		13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
24⅛	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	8	288	22⅛	21⅛	21½	—1
93⅛	72⅛	JohnJn .80a	32	374	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛	—⅜
11½	8	JohnCon .80	12	31	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
12⅛	5	JonLogn .40	8	125	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
29	24⅝	Jorgen 1.50b	3	4	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
18⅝	11½	Jostens .90	7	18	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
3⅛	3⅛	Justice Mtg	16	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛

K

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22⅝	12⅛	KaiserAl 1.20	4	166	21½	20⅝	21	—½
7⅞	4⅝	KaisCem .50	7	27	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
14	11	KaiCe pf1.37		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅛	9⅝	KaneMill .20	3	65	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
24⅛	18⅛	KCtyPL 2.20	8	23	23⅛	23	23	—⅛
16⅛	10⅛	KC Soutn 1r	4	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	11⅝	KanGEl 1.56	7	9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
17	15	KanNe 1.32b	7	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
18⅛	15⅛	KanPLt 1.32	8	23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Katy Ind	4	74	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
9⅛	3	KaufBrd .16		563	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
17	9⅛	Kauf pf1.50		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Kawecki .40	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15	9⅛	KayserR .60	14	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
6	3⅛	KeeneCo .20	5	32	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
8¼	4⅛	Keller .50	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
17½	14	Kellogg .60	17	230	17⅛	16½	16½	—⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Kellwood .80	5	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
33⅛	27	Kennmt 1.40	5	30	33⅛	32¼	32¼	—⅛
37⅛	31⅛	Kennect 2.60	7	273	35⅛	34⅛	35	—⅛
18⅛	13⅛	KyUtil 1.74	10	30	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
74½	60	KerrMcGe 1	16	385	74	71	73⅛	+1
18	15	KeystCon 1a	2	2	16⅛	16½	16½	—⅛
19¼	9⅛	Kidde .60	4	118	17⅛	16½	16⅛	—⅛
46	33⅛	Kidde pfB 4		1	46½	46½	46½	+⅛
40	25	Kid pf A2.20		1	37	36⅛	37	
31⅛	24⅛	KimbCl 1.60	7	47	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
9⅛	5⅛	KingDSt .40	8	96	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
16½	11⅛	KirschCo .90	7	36	16½	16	16½	+⅛
25⅛	15½	KLM Airlin		3	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
28⅛	14⅛	KnigtRid .54	12	89	25⅛	25	25⅛	—⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Koehrg .36p	7	40	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
48⅛	36½	Koppra 2.40	6	27	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—1⅛
41⅛	34¼	Kraftco 1.92	11	218	38	37	37½	—⅜
27¼	20⅝	KresgeS .22	29	1067	25⅛	24⅝	25	—⅜
12⅝	8⅛	Kroehler Mf	18	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
24	15⅛	Kroger 1.36	7	345	23⅝	23	23⅛	—⅛
7⅝	4½	Kysor .40	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

L

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	12⅝	LacGas 1.56	8	5	16⅛	16	16	—⅜
18⅛	15	LamSess 1b	3	7	15⅝	15	15	—⅜
12⅛	8¼	LnBrya .72	6	12	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
14⅝	6⅝	LafrobS .10r	6	24	14⅝	14½	14½	—¼
6⅝	3½	LearSieg .28	5	106	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
23⅝	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		21	23	22½	22⅝	+⅛
27⅝	12⅝	Leaswy .60b	10	154	24⅝	24	24½	+⅝
13½	8¼	LeedsN .50	7	11	11⅝	11½	11½	—¼
12¼	7¼	Leesona .60	3	15	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—⅜
13½	9	LehPCt .80	5	32	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	—⅛
1⅝	⅝	LehVal Ind	9	24	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
12½	8½	Lehmn .72e		x148	11⅝	10½	10⅝	—½
8½	2⅝	Lennar Crp	13	23	7	6½	6½	—⅜
17⅝	11⅝	Lenox .72	9	2	17⅛	17	17	—⅜
6⅝	4⅛	LevFd Cap		7	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
12½	11	LevFin .75a		10	12½	11¾	12½	+½
24⅝	13	LeviStra .48	7	144	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	—¾
4⅝	1⅝	Levitz Furn	10	407	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
5⅝	2½	LFE Cp	7	28	4¼	3⅞	4	—⅛
22⅝	13⅝	LOF 1.60	8	58	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
54⅝	48½	LOF pf4.75		10	53½	53	53½	
5⅝	3⅝	LibbMcNL	4	16	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
11½	7½	LibrtyCp .40	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
5¼	1⅛	Librty Loan		3	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
6½	4	LibrtyLn pf		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
31⅝	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	9	31	30½	29⅝	29⅝	—1
79¾	57⅝	LillyEli 1.10	28	594	73¾	72½	73	—3⅛
33½	24	LincNat 1.60	9	74	28½	27½	28½	+⅛
66	49	LincNt pf 3		2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—1
18½	13½	LincPl 1.74a		8	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lionel Corp	10	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Littonin .13r		235	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Litton pfc pf		99	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
27½	23⅝	Littn cv pf 3		3	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+1⅛
16⅛	10½	Litton pfB 2		24	14½	14⅛	14½	—⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LMI Inv	11	26	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	4	210	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
21⅝	14⅝	Loews 1.20	5	452	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
7⅝	4⅝	LomaFin .36		217	6⅝	6	6⅛	—⅛
20½	15⅝	LomM 3.39e	6	79	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Londont .40e	5	31	8⅛	8	8⅛	—⅛
15	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	6	196	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—⅛
62	50	LoneS pf4.50		1	54½	54½	54½	—5⅛
28	24⅝	LoneSG 1.60	7	130	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
14½	10⅛	LnglsLt 1.46	7	134	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
67⅛	51⅛	LIL pf 5.75		3	63	63	63	—⅛
80	67	LIL pf 8.12		z50	80	80	80	+1
116	108	LIL pfN 13		z140	109½	109	109	—1
70	44	LongDrg .68	29	13	67½	66⅛	67	—1
7⅛	2⅛	Loral Corp	8	54	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
29⅛	21½	LaLnd 1.12	7	399	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	—⅛
15⅝	8⅝	LaPacif .20	6	572	14½	14	14	—½
22	17⅛	LouisGs 1.84	9	x28	19⅝	19	19	—½
13⅛	8⅝	Lowenst .40	4	32	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
16½	9	LTV Corp	2	776	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
62⅛	48	LTVCp pf 5		12	59½	58⅛	58⅛	—⅛
51	35⅛	Lubrizol 1	19	125	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
13¼	8	LuckySir .64	11	132	13	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Ludlow 1.08	5	143	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
29⅛	22½	LukenSt 1.40	6	8	26½	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
17½	13½	LykYng .75e	1	391	16⅝	15⅝	16	—⅛
33⅛	26⅝	Lykes pf2.50		71	31⅛	30⅛	31	—⅛
5⅝	3½	LyncCSy .40	8	18	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛

M

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	6⅛	MacAF .60b	5	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	McaDonal	17	22	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
5	2⅝	Macke .30	6	29	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Macmill .25	5	x205	5½	5	5½	+¼
21⅝	12⅝	Mcay 1.10	7	188	21	19½	20	—1⅛
9⅝	7⅝	MadFd .60e		142	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
6⅛	3⅛	MadSq Gar		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	MagicCf .32	25	40	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Magvox .15p		13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
17	11½	Mallory 1	8	31	16	15½	16	+⅛
25¼	16½	MalHyd .44b	15	3	25	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
3½	2	Manhat Ind		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
12½	9	Manpwr .88	4	59	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—1
33½	25¼	MfrHan 1.72	7	31	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
35	27¼	MAPCO .70	14	120	32	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Marathn Mf	5	51	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
38	31½	MaraO 1.80a	6	329	33⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
22	13⅝	Marcor 1	6	279	20½	20¼	20⅛	—⅛
43⅛	28⅝	Marcr pf A2		2	40	40	40	
13⅝	8⅝	Maremt .40	13	157	11⅝	11⅛	11½	—½
18⅝	14¼	MarMid 1.80	6	70	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
24⅛	16⅝	MarionL .48	14	56	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
54	41	Marlen 1.60	20	x71	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	+⅛
29	13⅝	Marley .60	11	30	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	—⅛
10	6⅝	Marqtt .50e	5	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
17	6½	Marriot .37t	19	768	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	—⅛
26	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	11	33	25½	24⅝	25	—⅛
16⅝	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	4	83	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅛
16⅝	11⅝	MrldCup .54	7	20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—½
45¼	30	MascoCp .32	19	72	42	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅛
25½	16½	Masonite .54	34	283	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	—1⅛
17¼	13⅝	MassyFer 1	4	10	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—⅛
11⅝	7⅝	MasMt 1.37e	7	41	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
16¼	11⅝	MasCp 1.58e		15	5⅝	15	15⅛	—⅛
12⅝	10⅛	Masinc 1.02		x54	11⅛	11	11⅛	
16⅝	12	MatsuE .29e	9	41	16¼	16	16	—⅛
34⅛	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	10	145	31⅝	31	31⅛	—1⅛
24	20	MayD pf1.80		21	23½	23½	23½	—⅛
18⅛	14⅝	MayerOs .92	6	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MaysJW .28	9	21	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
28½	19⅝	Maytg 1.30a	17	29	28	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
43⅝	27⅝	MCA Inc 1	6	111	42⅝	41⅝	42	—1⅛
12¼	7⅝	McCord .96	5	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
4½	2⅛	McCror .90p		23	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
84⅛	59⅝	McDer 1.20	8	216	72⅝	70⅛	71⅛	—2⅛
45½	26⅝	McDonalds	24	775	41⅝	40⅝	41½	—1½
12⅝	8½	McDonD .40	4	78	11⅛	11	11⅛	
15⅛	11½	McGEd 1.50	13	81	13⅛	13	13⅛	
11¼	6	McGrwH .56	8	102	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
9¼	13	MGH pf1.20		6	17⅛	17½	17½	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	McGrg Don		1	2	2	2	—⅛
46⅝	29⅛	McIntyre	11	z1950	42½	42	42	—⅛
21⅝	10⅝	McKee .80a	7	20	21½	20½	20⅝	—1⅛
26	16	McLean .72	6	56	25⅛	24½	24⅝	—⅛
10	7⅝	McNiel .80	6	19	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
17⅛	13½	MeadCp 1.20	3	92	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
34⅛	28½	Mea pfB2.80		1	34½	34½	34½	+⅛
20	13	Medusa 1.40	8	17	18⅝	18	18	—⅛
2½	1⅝	MEI Cp	7	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
13½	6⅝	MelvilSh .48	11	125	12⅝	12	12¼	—⅛
7½	2⅛	Menasc .12t	13	28	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+⅛
44⅛	28½	MercStr .80	11	4	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—⅛
80	57½	Merck 1.40	27	295	76⅝	75⅛	75½	—2
11⅝	8⅝	Meredith .70	4	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
17	10½	MerrLyn .56	15	509	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
25⅛	20⅝	MesaPet .05	56	231	23⅝	22	22	—1⅛
9⅝	7	Mesabi 1.04e	9	150	9½	9¼	9⅝	—⅛
20	14½	MestaM 1.20	12	5	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅛
36⅛	17	MGM 2.50e	6	47	33⅝	32½	33¼	—⅛
14½	12¼	MGM wi		43	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅝	5¼	Metrom .50	8	105	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
79½	64⅝	MetE pf8.32		z40	77¼	77	77	+1
42	29⅝	MetE pf3.90		z50	39	38	38	—1
76½	63	MetE pf8.12		z100	73	72½	72½	—2½
14⅝	8⅝	MGIC In .10		492	12⅛	11⅝	12	—⅛
12⅝	8½	MichGs 1.10	8	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
16⅝	14⅝	MhTube 1.20	4	4	16	16	16	
12⅝	8⅝	Microdot .60	4	47	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—⅛
16⅝	9¼	Microw .79t	8	17	15	14⅝	14⅝	—1
14	10⅝	MidC TI 1.04	7	19	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
16⅛	12⅝	MidSUt 1.26	6	296	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Midlnd Mtg	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
16⅛	10⅛	MidldRoss 1	4	61	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
24⅛	17½	MilesLb 1.28	7	17	22⅛	22	22	—⅛
8⅝	4⅝	MiltBrd .36a	8	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
58⅛	43	MinMM 1.35	19	894	51⅛	50½	50⅛	—⅛
16½	13⅝	MinnPL 1.46	8	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
13½	9¼	MissnEq .28	7	25	11⅝	11⅝	11½	—½
20½	16⅝	MissRiv 1.20	4	95	20⅛	19½	19⅝	—½
14⅛	10⅛	MoPac pf 1		6	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
20	14⅝	MoPlCe 1.60	6	5	18½	18⅛	18½	
11⅛	8	MoPSv .84b	6	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
43½	34⅝	MobilOl 3.40	4	425	40⅛	39½	40⅛	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Mobil Home		167	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
14⅝	8½	Mohas 1.20	16	60	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Mohk Data		153	2⅛	2	2⅛	
12⅛	8⅝	MohkRub 1	9	6	10⅛	10½	10½	—⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Molycrp .40	4	50	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
14⅝	9	MonarchM 1	4	20	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Mongrm Ind	3	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
11⅝	7	MonrEq .44	9	249	10⅝	9⅝	10	—⅛
57⅛	41	Monsan 2.40	5	500	51½	50⅝	50½	—2
62½	48	Mons pf2.75		4	57⅛	56	56	—2⅛
30	26⅛	MonDU 2.08	7	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
25⅝	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	8	22	24⅝	24	24⅛	—⅛
23	19⅝	MonSt 1.80a		21	21	20⅝	20½	—½
7½	4⅝	MONY .72e	9	48	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
48⅛	27⅝	MoorMc 1.40	4	105	43⅛	40½	42	+⅛
64⅝	51⅝	Morgan 1.80	14	192	60⅝	59⅝	60⅛	—⅛
18⅛	13½	MorrsKn .88	5	x2	17	16⅝	16⅝	
3	1⅝	MorseEl .Pd		99	2⅝	2⅛	2½	—¼
4⅝	2⅛	MorseS .61e	8	52	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1⅝	MtgeTr Am		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅛	11½	MorNor .88	7	82	13⅛	12⅝	13	—½
53⅝	33⅝	Motorola .70	19	173	47⅝	46⅛	47⅛	—1⅛
32⅝	25⅝	MtFuel 1.20	13	82	29⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—⅝
19⅝	16⅛	MtStTel 1.52	9	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Munford .35	5	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	11	Munsng 1.08	54	4	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
14½	10⅝	MurphC 1.20	6	30	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+⅛
21⅝	15½	MurpOil .60	4	32	19⅝	18½	19⅛	
16⅛	12	MurryOh 1	4	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
15⅝	12⅝	MutlOm 1.32		12	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Munfd pf.40		8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—⅛
7⅛	4	MyersL .60	7	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛

N

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
35½	22⅛	Nabisco 2.30	12	99	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
30½	17	NalcoCh .60	19	111	25½	25½	25⅛	—1⅛
9⅝	4⅝	NarcoSci .60	7	61	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
22⅛	15	NashuaC .60	6	98	16⅝	16	16⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7⅝	NatAirl .50	4	154	11⅝	10⅝	11	—1
12⅝	7⅝	N Avia .69e		25	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
13⅛	9⅝	NatCan .53	5	174	11⅝	11½	11⅝	—⅛
24⅛	19⅛	N Can pf1.50		5	22⅛	22½	22½	—½
42½	29⅛	N Chem .30	20	47	39½	39	39	—⅛
8⅛	5⅝	NatCityL .90		4	7	6⅝	7	
37⅛	29⅝	NatDef 2.52	5	4	34⅝	34	34⅝	+1⅛
16⅛	13⅝	NatDist 1.20	4	126	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
22½	18⅝	NatFuelG 2	6	x12	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+⅛
14⅛	8⅝	NatGyp 1.85	8	125	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
5	1⅝	Nat Homes		62	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	NatInd .20	3	55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
11⅝	9½	Ntlnd pf1.25		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅝	⅝	NatMlge Fd		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
32⅛	9⅛	Nat Semicn	20	2511	28⅛	27	27⅛	—2⅛
9⅝	6⅝	N Svcind .72	6	29	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
16½	11⅝	N Stand .90	4	22	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
44⅝	30½	N Starch .80	14	64	40½	40	40½	—⅛
42⅛	32⅛	NatStl 2.50a	4	302	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Nat Tea		90	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
45⅛	30⅝	Natoma 1.20	3	195	38½	38⅛	38⅛	—½
27⅛	14½	NCR Cp .72	7	783	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1
11⅛	6⅝	Neptune .40	6	3	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
18½	15⅛	NevPw 1.40	5	8	17	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
22⅛	21	NevP pf2.30		z1150	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
18⅛	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	51	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
13⅛	8⅝	NEnGE 1.28	7	30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
27⅛	23⅛	N EngT 2.36	10	25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Newhall .36	8	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	Newmt 1.60	5	326	21	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
72½	63⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	—1
22⅛	16⅛	NYSEG 2.20	6	49	22	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
91	79½	NYSE pf8.80		z720	86	82	82	—6
41	35	NYSE pf3.75		z20	40	39½	39½	—1
11⅛	8½	NiaMP 1.78	6	385	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
72	63	Nia M pf7.72		z30	70½	70½	70½	+¼
41	31	NiaM pf 3.90		z10	33	33	33	—1½
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z200	35½	35	35	—⅛
13	11	NiaShr 1.03e		23	12	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	NL Ind 1	4	139	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
19⅛	13⅛	NLT Cp .60	7	166	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
69⅛	59⅛	NorflkWn 5	6	71	64½	63⅛	63⅛	—1
15⅛	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	7	29	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
15⅛	10⅝	Norris 1.12	6	25	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
33	24½	NoACoal .30	8	29	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	—⅛

(Continued on next page.)

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¾	103¾
Amax 8-76	100½	101½
Amax 8¾-86	98¾	99¾
Asahi 10¼-80	103¾	104¾
ASEA 8½-86	94½	95½
Ashland 8-87	90	91
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104¼	105¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93½	94½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100¼	101¼
Barclay 8¼-86	94	96
Beecham 8¼-86	84	86
Bergen 8-87	92¾	93¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	103½	104½
Borregaard 6⅞-86	94	95
Burlingt 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
CN PTT 8-86	95	96
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98	99
Carrier 8-87	90¼	91¼
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	93¼	94¼
Com Union 3½-86	83	85
CN Rhone 10-80/82	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	88⅛	89⅛
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	94⅛	95⅛
Copen Coun 7¾-87	85½	86½
Copen Tel 8½-84	94½	95½
Corning 8½-86	99½	100½
Cut Ham 8-87	90½	91½
Dana 8-87	90¼	91¼
Denmark 9-82	101¼	102¼
Denmark 7½-90	86½	87½
Dow Cor 8½-86	100	101
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
E.D.F. 8½-86	98	99
Ericsson 9¼-85	102½	103½
Esso 7½-76	100	101
Esso 8-86 Nov	98½	99½
First Chic 7-80	95	96
Gen Cable 8¼-87	89¼	90¼
Gen Mills 8-86	96¼	97¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101¾	102¾
Gen Mot 8⅝-86	101½	102½
G.H.H. 7⅜-88	88½	89½
Granges 8½-89	90¾	91¾
GTE 8¼-86	94½	95½
Haas 8-78	101¾	102¾
Haas 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
Helsinki 8¾-86	94	95
I.C.I. 7½-92	81	83
Intl Util 8½-82	95¾	96¼
Kimberley 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Monsanto 8½-85	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	94	95
NrgKomBk 7½-87	88	89
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97¾	98¾
Ontario 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
Oslo 8½-86	95½	96½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	100¾	101¾
Owens Corn 9-84	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 9½-81	102½	103¼
Pac.Light 8-88	90½	91½
Pennwalt 8-87	90	91
PhilMorris 8-78	102	103
PhilMorris 8½-86	100	101
Plessey 8½-86	76	78
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98	99
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	89¾	90¾
Queensld 8½-86	94¼	95¼
Ralston 7½-87	93¼	94¼
Rank 8¾-86	84	86
Richardson 8¾-85	100¾	101¾
S.A.S. 8-85	91	92
Scanraff 8¾-88	96	97
Scott 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	93¾	94¾
Singer 11-77	101	102
Skandin. 10¼-81	104½	105½
St. Ind. 8½-80	102¼	103¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	99¾	100¾
Sybron 8-87	90	91
Tenneco 7½-79	97½	98½
Tenneco 7¾-87	84¾	85¾
Textron 7¾-87	85½	86½
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	104	105
TokyoCur 8¾-88	93½	94½
Transocean 8-86	96	97
Transocean 7½-87	92¾	93¾
T.R.W. 8¾-8	95¼	96¼
Union Oil 7-79	99¼	100¼
Union Oil 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Utah 8-87	91	92
Volvo 8-87	90	91
Wellcome 8¼-87	75	77
Will Glyn 8¼-87	82	84

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	79	81
Am Tob 5¼-88	105	107
Ashland 5-88	74½	76½
Beatrice 6¾-91	104½	106½
Beatrice 4½-92	88	90
Borden 6¾-91	100½	102½
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHale 4½-87	71½	73½
Carnation 4-88	82½	84½
Chevron 5-88	88½	90½
Chrysler 4¾-88	52½	54½
Chrysler 5-88	59	61
Cont Tel 5½-88	82	84
Cumm In 6¼-88	83½	85½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	77	79
EastKodak 4½-88	102½	104½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	80½	82½
Firestone 5-88	77½	79½
Ford 6-86	81	83
Ford 5-88	70	72
Gen Elec 4¾-85	74	76
Gen Elec 4¾-87	85½	87½
Gen Food 4½-82	83	85
Gillette 4¾-82	81½	83½
Gillette 4¾-87	76½	78½
Gould 5-87	72½	74½
Halliburt 4½-87	106	108
Honeywell 6-86	79½	81½
ITT 4¾-87	70	72
I.S.E. 6¼-89	82½	84½
McDerm 4½-87	109½	111½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	113	115
Nabisco 5¾-88	87	89
Owens Ill 4½-87	81½	83½
Penney JC 4½-87	80	82
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	94	96
R.C.A. 5-88	73	75
Revlon 4¾-87	91½	93½
Sperry 4¾-88	82	84
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	82	84
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
UnCarb 4¾-82	100	102
WarnLam 4½-87	91	93
WarnLam 4¾-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	73	75

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	95.03	88.68	95.77
Previous	97.97	88.75	95.92

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅝-5⅞	4 - 4½	2¼-2¾	10 -11
1 M.	5⅝-6⅛	4½-5	3⅝-4⅛	10½-11
3 M.	6¼-6¾	4⅞-5⅜	4⅛-4⅝	11⅝-12⅛
6 M.	6⅞-7⅜	5¼-5⅜	5⅛-5⅝	12⅛-12⅝
1 Y.	7⅜-7⅞	5⅞-6⅛	5⅞-6⅜	12⅞-13⅜

European Gold Markets

March 24, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	177.25	177.00	+0.75
Zurich	177.50	176.50	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	180.05	180.87	—1.12

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	42.90
Albert Heijn	85
Algembank	310
Amrobank	72.10
A'dam	164
Fokker	43.80
Heineken	152.80
H.V.A.	56
Holl-Am-H	57
Hoogovens	56.20
K.L.M.	55.20
Philips new	25.50
Robeco	168
Rolinco	112.50
Royal Dutch	79.60
Unilever	104.40
Van Ommer	262.10
Ver Mach	175

Brussels

Arbed	4,370
Brux-Lamb	1,870
Cock Ougree	1,210
Electrobel	5,800
GB-Inno-BM	2,190
Hoboken	3,850
Pétrofina	4,205
Ph. Gevaert	1,226
Soc. Générale	2,700
Solvay	2,530
Un Minière	1,340

Frankfurt

AEG	78.80
BASF	145.20
Bayer	123.30
Commerzbk	197
Conl. Gummi	78.50
Daimler	287
Demag	150
DutBank	314.50
DresdeBk	231.20
Gels Aktier	84.50
Hoesch	55.40
Karlsdt	443
Kaufhof	251
KHD	118.50
Lufthansa	61
Mannesmann	222.30
Metallgesell	234
Neckermann	105
Rheinstahl	63.50
RWE new	119.50
Schering	375.50
Siemens	260
Thyssen	77.80
Veba	115.50
Volkswagen	108.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.25
Anglo-Am	£24.00
Barclay Bk	2.10
Beecham Gr	1.91
BICC	1.03
Boots	1.69
Bowater	0.96
Brit-Am Tob	2.73
Brit. Oxyg	0.34
Brit. Pet	3.30
BLMC	0.07¼
Burmah	0.35
CadburySct	0.37½
Chartered	2.16
Courtaulds	0.93
Daggafont	0.20
DeBeer D	2.26
Decca Rec	1.72
Distillers	0.99
Dunlop	0.34
E Muslind	0.87
GEC	1.00
FreeStGed	£29.25
GKN	2.00
Glaxo Gr	3.60
Gt Un St	1.62
Guinness	0.96
Hawker-Sidd	2.04
Hudson Bay	£11.50
Imp Chem	2.11
Imps	0.56
Mar&Spen	1.73
MetalBox	1.91
Nichols	0.33
Plessey	0.65
Rand Mines	2.48
Rank Org	1.53
Royal Dutch	£24⅛
R.T.Z.	1.23
Shell	2.15
Thorn (A)	1.55
Tube Invest	2.40
Union Carb	1.45
Vickers	1.12
War L3½	£27 5/16
West Deep	£30⅝
West Drief	£49.25
West Hold	£39.00
West Mln	1.71
Woolworth	0.38½
ZCI	0.61

Milan

Bastogi	1,601
Erba	4,100
Ercole Marell	705
Fiat	1,095
Finsider	360
Generali	65,210
IFI	2,635
Italgas	589
Italsider	538
LaRinas	108.25
Montedis	730.50
Olivetti	1,195
Pirelli	805
Snia Visco	1,651
Terni	87

Paris

Air Liquide	335
Alimentaire	69
BSN	525
Carrefour	2,001
Cim Lafarge	175
Citroën	39
Cie Bancaire	411.50
CFP	122.10
CGE	305
CCF	136
Ferodo	269
L'Oréal	770
Mach Bull	34.65
Michelin	950
Moët-Henn	545
Moulinex	260.10
Nickel (Le)	83
Paribas	160.30
PUK	126
Penarroya	58
Perrier	115
Peugeot	228
Rh Poulenc	134.90
Saclior	91.40
St Gobain	129.40
Suez	245
Télémécan.	873
Thomson	184.50
Usinor	92

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,175
B Boveri	1,085
Ciba-Geigy	1,520
Cr Suisse	2,630
Fischer	575
HofRocheN	9,100
Nestlé	2,950
Sandoz	1,970
Sté B Suisse	529
Sulzer	2,710
U.B. Suisse	3,250

The Dines Letter has never been more bullish on Gold and Silver

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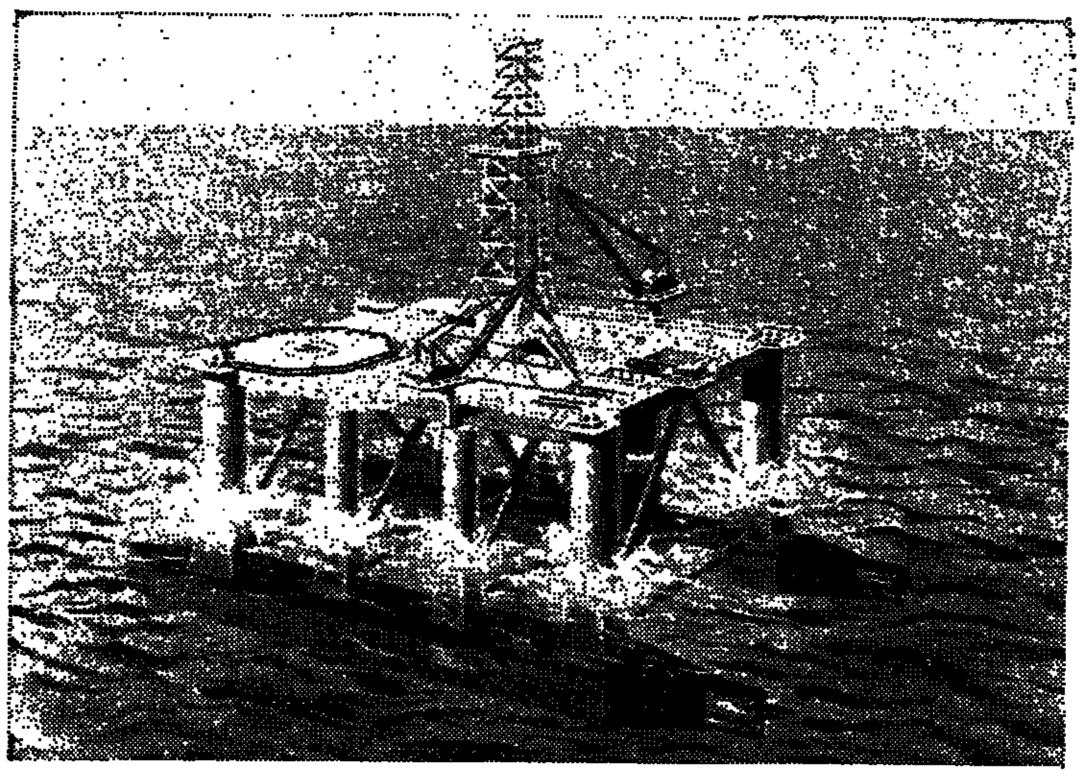
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CHEMICALBANK

International business: When needs are financial, the reaction is Chemical.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 24, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
450	Abby Glen	290	285	285	—10
10375	Abitibi	$10	9½	9¾	— ⅛
600	Acklands	$14	13¾	13¾	
4250	Acres Ltd	$8¼	8	8	— ⅛
2750	Agnico E	$6	5¾	5¾	
2313	Alta Gas A	$12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
400	Alta Nat	$20½	20½	20½	
400	Algo Cent	$12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
2650	Atco A	$17⅞	17½	17¾	— ⅛
1810	BP Can	$11¾	11½	11½	— ½
100	Banister C	$6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
1700	Baton B	$7	7	7	
13637	Bll Canad	$47	46¼	47	
610	Beth Cop A	$8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
1700	Block Bros	300	300	300	— 5
2556	Bovis Cor	105	102	102	— 3
3150	Bralor Res	132	129	129	— 1
500	Bramalea	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7776	Brameda	66	65	65	— 2
1100	Brenda M	355	350	350	—10
405	BC Forest	$14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
2100	BC Phone	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6300	Brunswk	370	355	360	—10
400	Budd Auto	5	495	495	— 5
2958	Burns Fds	$11¼	11½	11¼	— ½
240	Cad Frvw	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
613	Cal Pow	$25¼	25	25¼	
5700	Camflo	$14¼	14	14	
1900	Campau A	$5	495	5	+ 5
100	C Pakrs C	$19¾	19¾	19¾	
600	C Tung	295	290	295	
300	C Cablesy	$13½	13¼	13½	— ½
800	Cdn Cel	$5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
5269	C Imp Bank	$25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
3300	C Ind Gas	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	
1319	Cdn Tire A	$43¾	43	43½	— ⅛
300	Canbra	320	320	320	
350	Candel Oil	$7	7	7	+ ¼
300	Cassiar	380	370	380	+15
1050	Celanese	380	375	375	—15
1600	Chieftan D	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
700	Coch Will	130	130	130	— 4
2075	C Holiday I	340	340	340	
600	Con Bldg	255	255	255	— 5
500	C Rambler	165	165	165	
1900	Con Distrb	$7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
1300	Cons Gas	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
100	Conwest	290	290	290	—10
540	Craigmt	400	390	390	—10
4600	Crush Intl	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ¼
5320	Denison	$44¼	42½	42½	—1½
9050	Dicknsn	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
1705	Dofasco	$23½	23¼	23½	
5020	Dom Store	$18½	18	18	— ½
1050	Du Pont	$19½	19⅛	19¼	
2135	Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
2555	East Mal	410	390	390	+10
860	Electro A	435	425	430	— 5
3100	Emco	$6⅝	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
3075	Falcon C	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
606	Falcon	$29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
200	Fed In A	400	400	400	
100	Francana	$11	11	11	
100	Fruehauf	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5080	Gnt Mascl	57	55	55	— 2
1600	Gibraltar	465	450	460	
600	Granduc	129	129	129	+ 4
100	Granisle	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
4	Gf Oil Sds	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1275	GL Paper	$17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
25	Gt W Life	$61¼	61¼	61¼	
977	Greyhnd	$16½	16½	16½	
1322	Guar Trst	$6¼	6⅛	6w18 3	
260	Hambro C	201	201	201	— 9
4160	Hawker S	495	470	470	—30
1300	Hayes D A	490	480	480	
5300	Houston O	127	125	125	— 1
3860	H Bay Co	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
550	Huron Eri	$25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
6050	IAC	$19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
30	Inglis	$12¾	12½	12½	
1225	Inland Gas	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
1000	Int Mogul	260	234	260	+15
3542	Intpr Pipe	$12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
750	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
400	Jannock	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
24005	Kaiser Re	$8⅝	7¾	8	— ¼
3300	Kaps Tran	265	248	248	—17
100	Kelsey H	$7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
2221	Kerr A A	$12w2a32		12	
400	Koffler	380	370	370	—10
2171	Labatt A	$18	18	18	
1634	LOnt Cem	350	340	350	+10
100	Liberian	8$10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
1200	LL Lac	180	175	175	— 5
300	Lb Co A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
100	Lob Co B	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
350	Loeb H	335	335	8335	
400	Mcla H A	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
5405	MB Lte	$23½	23	23⅛	— ⅜
1000	Maese	62	62	62	— 2
900	Mattgml	$15½	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
700	McGraw H	425	415	415	
13927	Moore	$45⅝	44½	44½	— 1
900	Murphy	$5	490	5	+ 5
8112	Noranda A	$34	33½	33⅝	— ½
1753	Nor Elect	$22¼	22	22	— ⅜
765	OSF Ind	395	395	395	
650	rchan	300	294	300	+ 5
2350	shawa A	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
6200	Pamour	$9¼	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
1300	PanCan P	$11½	11	11⅛	— ½
19	Patino N V	$14	13⅛	14	
4500	Pembin B	201	200	201	— 9
580	Petrofina	$21	20½	20¾	— ½
575	Pine Point	$30⅝	30½	30½	— ¼
1250	Pitts C	$7	7	7	+ ½
2100	Placer	$15⅛	15	15	— ½
700	Que Sturg	490	485	485	
250	Rdpath A	$21	21	21	
100	Reed Osir A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
229	Reichhold	$23¾	23½	23¾	— ½
15460	Revnu Prp	92	89	90	— 2
10	Rothman	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
300	Scotts	$366	6	6	
8403	Shell Can	$15¾	15	15	— ¾
1921	Sherritt	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2700	Siebens	$9⅝	9	9¼	— ½
230	Sigma	$30½	30½	30½	
8700	Simpsons	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
1332	Simpson S	$10⅞	10¾	10¾	
1150	Slater Stl	$10⅞	10¾	10¾	
600	Slat W Can	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
1350	Southm A	$27⅝	26¼	26¼	—1⅜
5101	Stelco A	$27¼	27	27	— ⅜
3010	Steep R	118	113	113	— 7
5600	Sundale O	455	425	425	—35
450	Tara	$15½	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
3797	Teck Cor A	250	240	245	
1840	Teck Cor B	230	230	230	
700	Texaco	$33½	33	33	— ½
2000	Thom N A	$12	12	12	
4503	Tor Dm Bk	$40⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
385	Traders A	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
2650	Trans Mt	$10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
9549	TrCan PL	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
950	Un Carbid	$20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
6825	Un Gas	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
400	Union Oil	$9⅝	9	9	— ¼
1800	U Keno	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8400	U Siscoe	475	460	460	—20
3100	Upp Can	107	104	104	— 6
4600	Voyager P	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
325	Welewod	$9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
1400	Wstburne	$8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
8500	West Mine	200	184	200	+15
1413	Weston	$21	20¾	20¾	
1500	Willroy	153	152	153	— 2
850	Woodwd A	$23½	23½	23½	
1300	Yk Bear	203	200	200	— 8
5200	Yukon C	90	85	85	— 5

Total sales 1,684,807 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
205	Algoma	$26	26	26	— ⅛
5483	Bank Mont	$14¼	14	14⅛	— ¼
5500	Basic Res	485	480	480	— 5
500	Bombard	300	300	300	—15
1150	Cdn Indust	$17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
286	Imasco	$29½	29¼	29½	— ⅜
2000	Ivaco	$12½	12⅜	12½	
300	Molson A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
100	Molson B	$16	16	16	
4700	Pwer Cp	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
22532	Price Co	$14	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
1804	Royal Bank	$30	29⅞	30	
500	Roy Trust A	$23⅝	23½	23⅛	— ¼
200	Steinberg A	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
3600	Zellers	$9	9	9	— ½

Total sales 471,166 shares.

Rationing of Water To Start in Palermo

PALERMO, March 24 (UPI).—Watre will be rationed to Palermo's 642,000 inhabitants throughout most of the rest of this year, city officials said today.

They said the rationing will start Thursday. The water flow in some districts will be limited to 10 hours a day, from 5 a.m. to 3 p.m. Water Commissioner Piero Lorello said low rainfall this winter had reduced reservoir levels.

Spanish Tourism Drops

MADRID, March 24 (AP-DJ).—A total of 2,220,154 tourists visited Spain in the first two months this year, a drop of 7 per cent from the like 1974 period's 2,385,777 visitors, the Information and Tourism Ministry announced.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅞	8¼	NoAMt 2.01e	4	50	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	12⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	6	28	17½	17	17	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	5	50	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
1⅞	13-16	NoCaAir wt		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	6⅝	NoestUt 1.02	6	807	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
23½	17⅝	NorIllGas 2	7	22	20⅞	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	19½	NoIlG pf1.90		2	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	13¾	NIndPS 1.36	8	22	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
60½	51½	NNGs 3.10a	5	85	58	56½	56⅝	— 1⅛
93½	91	NoNG pf8.49		z40	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅞
22⅞	15⅝	NoStPw 1.84	9	x188	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
101	97½	NSPw pf8.80		y20	98	98	98	— ¾
87	84½	NSPw pf7.84		y50	82	82	82	— 1
48	41	NSPw pf4.10		y20	44½	44½	44½	— 1⅛
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		y140	40½	40½	40½	— ½
4⅞	2⅝	Northgt .65e	8	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	39	26⅝	26	26⅝	— ½
30	23⅞	Nrthp pf1.45		5	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
19¾	11⅜	NwstAirl .45	6	351	17¾	16⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
40¼	34	NwtBnc 1.40	9	161	39½	38	38	— ¼
19⅛	13⅜	NwE cH.20e	4	5	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
28⅞	18⅞	NwtInd 1.20	3	59	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅜
14	8½	NwtInd wt		6	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
84⅞	59	Nwind pfA5		1	77½	77½	77½	— 2½
64	49½	Nwtin pf4.20		12	60⅛	58½	59	— 1½
12⅞	9	NwML 1.31e	6	x20	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
45⅝	34⅛	NwtStl 2.40a	9	18	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	20⅞	Norton 1.70	5	66	24⅝	23¾	24	
19⅛	10⅝	NortSim .40	11	461	18⅞	16¾	16⅝	— ½
42⅞	25¼	NortS pf1.60		6	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅜
19⅞	10⅞	NucorCp .28	3	x34	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ½
22¾	16⅝	NVF 5.40f	1	41	18⅝	17½	17½	— 1
		O						
9⅝	5½	Oak Ind .40	3	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10¼	7¼	OakiteP .84	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
15⅝	12⅝	OccPet .50e	3	622	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
51	42	OccidPt pf4		10	45½	45	45	— ¾
49⅛	40⅝	OccP pf3.60		41	43	42⅛	42⅛	— 1⅛
27¾	22⅛	OccP pf2.16		4	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
20½	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	47	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
37	23	Ogdn pf1.87		4	29	29	29	— ½
90	85	OhEd pf8.20		z40	86	86	86	
16⅛	12¾	OhioEd 1.66	8	188	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
50	43	OhEd pf4.40		z50	48	48	48	— 1
112	107⅞	OhPw pf 14		z50	111	111	111	
73	66	OPwB pf7.60		z10	71	71	71	+ 2
22⅝	18¼	OklaGE 1.40	11	21	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
23½	17⅝	OklaNG 1.68	9	14	21⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅛
21⅞	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	4	102	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
16⅝	13⅝	Olinkraft 1	4	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Omark .50	3	30	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
10⅛	7¼	Oneida .76	5	8	9	9	9	— ¼
12⅝	10	Opelika 1	7	3	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
11¼	7½	OrangR 1.20	8	29	10⅛	10	10	— ½
8⅛	3⅝	Orange .12	9	26	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
33	24¼	OfisElv 2.20	6	68	31⅝	31	31⅝	— ⅜
20¼	11	OutMar 1.20	9	74	19⅛	17¾	18	— 1⅝
11⅞	8	OutletCo .70	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14¼	9	OvernitT .80	5	9	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
12⅜	8¼	OverShip .15	4	72	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
38¼	25⅛	OwenCn .88	15	186	35⅝	34	34	— 2
40⅞	32	OwenIll 1.72	7	56	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— 1
73	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		3	69	68	69	— ½
74⅛	73½	OwenIll pf 4		1	73½	73½	73½	
11	7¼	Oxfrdind .60	3	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
		P - Q						
14	11⅜	PacAS 1.20a		26	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
23½	19⅝	PacGas 1.88	6	198	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
19	14⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	16	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
21	13¾	PacPetrl .75	8	15	18	17¾	17⅝	
18¾	14⅝	PacPw 1.60	8	130	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ½
15½	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	30	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
9⅞	8½	PacTin .80a	4	9	9	9	9	
6⅛	2¼	Paine Webb		176	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅜
13	8¾	PalW pf1.30		3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
4	2⅝	PalmBc .25	4	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3	Pamida Inc	10	132	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2	PanAm Air		474	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	27¼	PanhEP 2	6	38	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
9⅝	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	5	24	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
12¼	8⅝	Pargas .98	7	23	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
18⅝	13¼	ParHan 1.12	5	29	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
22¼	12¼	ParkPen .64	7	9	21¼	21	21	— ⅜
28½	14⅝	Pasco Inc	5	41	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
12½	6½	Payl nw .30	7	9	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
18⅝	9½	PeabGa .08r	11	48	16⅝	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Cent		56	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅞	PennDix .24	5	41	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Penn Fruit		5	3	2⅞	3	
60¼	36½	Penney 1.16	26	294	56½	55⅛	55¼	— 1⅞
20	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	6	70	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
120	105	PaPLt pf 13		z230	116⅞	115	115¾	— 1½
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z180	87⅜	87½	87½	— 2
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z20	85	85	85	
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		z130	81½	80	81½	
52	44⅝	PaPL pf4.50		z240	48½	48	48	— ½
50½	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z50	48	47½	47½	— 1
24½	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	8	54	22½	22	22	— ⅜
39¼	31	Penwl pf2.50		3	37¼	37	37	— 1
22	18½	Penwl pf1.60		8	20	20	20	+ ⅛
21⅞	17	Pennzol 1.20	5	180	19½	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅜
78	68½	Pennz pfB 8		6	77	77	77	— ⅜
6⅝	3⅛	PeopDrg .28	11	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
33½	30½	PeopGs 2.68	6	47	32¼	31¾	32⅛	— ⅜
61½	40⅛	PepsiCo 1.40	16	254	58¾	58⅛	58⅝	— ⅜
28⅞	16	PerkElm .28	26	213	26½	25½	25⅞	— 1⅜
23⅝	16⅝	Petinc 1.40	7	34	23¼	22	23	— ¼
14½	11	Petinc pf 1		4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	10	Petinc pf.80		1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
11¾	6¼	PeterPl .80	20	6	10	10	10	— ⅛
60	34	PetrieStr .80	19	70	54¼	53	53½	— 1
17¾	8⅜	Petrolan .44	7	152	16⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅝
33	18⅛	Petrol pf1.37		1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Petrim 2.01e		25	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
36⅞	24	Pfizer .76a	17	558	34¾	33½	33½	— 1⅛
38⅞	29	PhelpD 2.20	7	106	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— 1⅛
14⅝	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	7	139	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z130	85½	85	85	— 1
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z140	80	79½	79½	— ¼
76	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z130	70½	70½	70½	
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z10	42	42	42	— ½
39	32½	PhilE pf3.80		z50	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	14⅞	PhilSub 1.38	7	20	21	19¾	20	— 1⅛
50⅝	40⅞	PhilMorr .90	15	501	47¼	46¼	46⅜	— 1¼
5	2	Phillips Ind		40	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Phil Ind pf 1		5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
46¼	37	PhillPet 1.60	7	545	41	40⅛	40¼	— 1¼
6	3⅝	PhilVnH .40	30	18	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
17	7¼	Pickwk 1.29t	7	29	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ¼
14½	9¼	PiedNG 1.28	5	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	12	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
56⅝	36	Pillsbry 1.80	10	48	55	54¼	54⅜	— ½
23⅝	19¾	PionNG 1.28	8	74	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
16⅞	11⅛	PitneyB .60	8	232	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅝
15	13½	PittFrg .80b	20	7	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
46½	36⅞	Pittston .90a	7	378	45¾	4	45⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	13¾	Pizza Hut	11	111	22½	22	22¼	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Plan Resrch	9	137	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2¼	Playboy .12	8	23	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Plessey .93e	5	21	14⅝	13¾	13¾	— 1¼
7⅛	3	PNB M .96e	7	23	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	15	Polaroid .32	26	1213	23	22½	22½	— 1½
10¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	5	419	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	5	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
18½	13⅝	Portec 1b	4	9	17½	17	17	— ⅜
17⅝	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	7	68	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
30¾	23⅞	Potlath 1.40	5	31	29¾	29¼	29½	— ⅜
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	7	89	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
56¼	50	PotEl pf5.50		z280	53	51½	51½	— 2⅛
49¾	41	PotEl pf4.50		z110	48½	48½	48½	— ½
28¼	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	6	266	27¼	26¾	27⅛	
9⅝	6	Premier .32	6	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
98⅞	78½	ProctGam 2	21	208	91¼	89⅝	90¾	— 1½
7⅜	6½	ProdRsh .30	4	6	7⅛	7	7	— ½
26	18⅞	Proler 1.40	2	x29	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅜
6	4	PSA Inc	10	49	5⅛	5	5⅛	
15⅛	12¼	PSvCol 1.28	9	79	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
16⅝	12	PSvEG 1.72	6	311	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
107	196	PSE pf 12.25		z220	106¾	105½	106½	
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z280	98½	97	97	— 1
52	42½	PSEG pf5.05		z140	49	49	49	— 1
15¼	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
34¾	27⅞	PSvInd 2.56	9	27	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅜
13½	11¼	PSInd pf1.08		z250	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅞
16	11½	PSvNH 1.64	6	40	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	— ½
16	11⅜	PSvNM 1.20	8	14	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ¾
9½	3	Pubickr .19t	8	69	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ½
3⅝	2⅛	Puebloln .30	5	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
24⅜	16⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	47	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ½
49⅝	38	Pullmn 1.70	8	134	43¾	42¾	43	— 1½
12½	7¼	PurexCp .88	7	32	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
18¾	14¼	Purex pf1.35		1	16½	16½	16½	— ¾
3	1⅛	Purltn Fash		107	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
28¼	17⅝	Purolatr .96	9	26	27⅞	26½	26½	— 1⅛
18½	12⅜	QuakOat .80	9	191	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅝
58⅝	38⅝	QukOat pf 3		x4	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅝
29	15	QuakStO .64	19	11	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	— 1
6¼	4	Questor .25r		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17½	14¼	Questr pfA 2		2	17	17	17	+ ½
		R						
43¼	36	RalstonP .90	15	130	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— 1
5⅝	2⅛	Ramada .12	13	777	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10	7⅝	Ranco.In .92	6	6	9¼	9½	9¼	+ ¼
8¼	5⅛	RapidAm 1	9	98	7¼	7	7	— ¼
24⅝	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	14	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
11⅝	7¼	Raymint .40	6	24	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
34⅝	25¼	Raythen .80	8	104	32¼	31¼	32¼	— ⅛
19	10⅝	RCA 1	11	2185	16½	15⅝	16½	— ⅛
52½	39	RCA cvpf 4		22	50½	49¼	49¾	— ¾
3⅝	1	vjReadg 2pf		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20¾	15⅝	RdgBate .35	6	85	18⅝	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Redman Ind		65	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	8	36	10	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	16¼	Reed Tool	18	13	18¼	18	18	— ⅝
18½	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	4	11	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
14	10¼	ReichCh .60	3	42	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	— ⅝
6⅛	4½	Reliab St .60	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	10¼	RelianEl .90	5	45	13¾	13½	13¾	
45	35	Relian pf 3		15	44	44	44	
8	4⅝	ReliaGrp .48		24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
16¾	13	ReG pfC2.60		8	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	13⅝	ReG pfB2.20		5	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Republic Cp	5	192	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
12	8⅜	RepFinS .80	5	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
32½	27⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	190	31⅛	30⅞	31	— ¾
7⅞	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	6	38	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	13⅝	RetailCred 2	8	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
30⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .32	14	82	29⅛	27⅞	28	— 1½
9⅝	6⅛	RevCop .25e	3	56	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
70⅛	47⅝	Revlon 1.20	17	190	66½	64¾	64⅞	— 2¼
3⅞	2⅝	Rexham .20	4	44	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
18½	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	6	37	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ¼
18	22¼	Rexn pf2.36		3	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
56¾	49½	Reyin 2.88	8	215	53⅝	52¼	52⅜	— 1⅜
63	52½	Reyin pf2.25		5	53½	57⅝	58	— 1
20¼	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	3	114	18½	18⅛	18¼	— 1
53	44½	ReyM pf4.50		7	51½	51	51	— ¼

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12½	5½	RayBec .50a	15	63	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅜
12¼	10⅛	Richardsn 1	4	4	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅝	RichMer .64	11	51	21½	21	21	— ½
14⅝	11	Richmnd .80	6	73	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅜
12½	10⅛	RiegelT 1.20	4	6	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
13⅝	8	RioGran .60	4	32	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅜
9⅛	7½	RioGr pf.80		12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	RiteAid .12	14	295	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
19½	11⅛	RivlanP .98	10	37	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅝
14⅞	9	Robshaw .90	9	14	12⅛	11⅝	12	— ⅛
15¼	10½	Robins .24a	13	188	13⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	RochG 1.24b	8	27	14⅛	14	14⅛	
12⅞	10⅛	RochTel .76	9	9	12	11⅝	12	— ⅜
7⅞	4⅞	Rockowr .44	18	23	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
24	18⅞	Rockwlint 2	5	325	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
59	50	RkInt pf4.75		5	53½	53	53	— 1¾
21	17	RkInt pf1.35		1	17	17	17	— ¼
70⅞	46½	RohmH 1.28	18	23	61⅝	60¾	60⅞	— 1¾
10⅝	8⅛	Rohrind .40	6	x47	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Rollinsln .25	13	65	17¼	15⅞	16⅛	— 1
7⅝	4⅞	Ronson .28	9	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅝	9¼	Roper 1.10		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	18	RorerA .90	13	83	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— 1⅛
44⅞	27⅞	Rosario .40b	16	178	41⅞	40	40⅞	— ⅜
12⅞	8⅞	RoyCCol .64	11	55	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	24½	RoylD 2.71e	3	270	33½	33	33⅛	— 1⅛
5¼	3½	Roylind .45t	9	33	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	3¼	RTE Cp .16	6	98	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	14	Robbrm .36	23	93	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— 1
13⅝	11	Rucker .20	7	116	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	
9⅞	5⅞	RussTog .76	5	39	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
7¼	3¼	Ryder Sys		848	6½	6¼	6⅝	— ⅜
		S						
30½	26	SabineR .56	8	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Safegrd Ind	24	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
44½	34⅛	Safewy 1.80	14	366	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	3	Saga Corp	7	165	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
43⅞	34¼	StJoeM 2.20	5	78	42⅛	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅞
12⅝	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	10	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
27¾	22¼	StLSaF 2.50	5	21	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		x26	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
25½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	155	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
5	3½	Salant .24b	4	36	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	6	x107	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		78	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Sangamo .70	5	88	12⅝	11½	11⅝	— 1¼
9½	5⅝	SJuanR .60t	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	26	SFeInd 1.80	6	107	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ½
8⅝	7½	SFeInd pf.50		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	9	134	22	21	21¼	— 1⅛
8	5⅛	SargWel .40	6	49	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
5⅝	3⅛	Saul RlEst	7	63	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	SavanE .66r	3	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
3⅛	1⅞	Sav A Stop		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5	3	SavODr .15e	8	25	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7	1⅝	SavinB Mch	21	70	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Saxon Ind	4	191	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	SCA Svc	6	69	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Schaefer Cp	14	19	5⅞	5	5	— ⅛
67¼	44½	ScheringPl .80	26	552	61½	59⅞	60	— 2⅛
27¼	15⅛	SchlitzBr .68	14	289	24½	23½	23½	— 1⅛
112	91	Schlumb .98	26	137	103⅜	102¼	103	— 1⅝
72½	69	Schlumb wi		8	70	69	69⅝	+ ½
14¼	9	SCM Cp .50	4	131	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	SCOAInd .68	5	28	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅞	ScotLFd .64	4	14	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
15	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	8	42	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	8¼	ScottFor .68	5	17	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
18	12⅝	ScottPap .68	8	373	16⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
11⅛	5	Scottys .10	12	83	11	10⅛	10⅛	— 1⅛
14¼	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	7	45	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
6	4	ScudDuoVt		26	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
8½	7¼	Scud pf.82k		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
15¾	10⅝	SeaCont .20	4	27	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
31½	27	SeabCL 2.20	4	207	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	SeabWA .14t	10	77	4¼	4¼	4⅛	— ⅜
37	30	Seagram .80	13	38	30¼	30	30	— ¼
6½	3	Seagrv .25p	9	1	5½	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
22¾	13⅞	SearleG .46	14	332	19¾	19	19⅝	— ⅛
69¼	48⅝	Sears 1.60a	16	376	65⅝	64⅜	64⅞	— 1½
2⅝	1⅜	Seatrain Lin		84	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	21⅞	Sedcolnc .13	9	70	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	SvcCpInt .18	5	109	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	Servomt .60	4	118	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅝
8⅛	3⅝	Shakspre .28	7	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅞	5⅛	Shapell .10	5	57	11	10½	10⅝	— ½
48¼	39⅛	ShellOil 2.60	5	85	42½	42	42	— ⅛
24½	18	ShellT 1.10e	3	21	21	21	21	— 1⅛
8	4⅛	ShellrGl .56	4	73	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅝
32⅛	24	ShellGl pf 3		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
16	10⅞	ShllGl pf1.35		14	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
45½	34¼	SherwWS 58	6	17	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅝	SierrPac .92	6	19	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	
17⅝	14⅝	SignalCo .90	2	154	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
39	32½	Signal pf2.20		4	37	37	37	+ ⅜
16¾	12	Signal pf 1		6	16⅝	16	16	
33⅛	25½	SignodeCp 1	10	9	32¼	31¾	31¾	— 1¼
5⅛	2½	SimPrec .12	8	x11	4¾	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	12	Simm .88a	8	27	16	16	16	— ⅛
14⅛	8¼	SinpPat .33	16	325	13⅛	12⅛	12¼	— 1
13⅝	9½	SingerCo .40		238	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
35	27½	Singr pf3.50		8	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
20⅛	10¼	SkaggCo .60	9	25	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
58⅛	53½	Skelly 1.20a	6	1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	
6⅛	4⅝	Skil Corp	27	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
9⅝	7⅛	SmithAO .78	88	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
23½	15⅛	SmithInt .24	11	205	22	20⅞	21⅛	— 1⅛
56⅝	43⅛	Smithkline 2	11	239	55	54⅛	54⅛	— ¾
12⅝	7⅜	SmithTr .45	5	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
15⅝	10⅛	Smucker .90	9	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
10¼	7¼	SolaBas .60	4	46	9½	9½	9	— ⅛
10½	5	SonyCp .02h	19	1257	9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
36	29½	SooLin 4.50e	6	13	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— 1½
7⅝	4½	SOS Con .34	5	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	SCarEG 1.48	8	207	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14½	9⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8	Southdown	3	12	11	10⅝	11	
24⅛	17⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		14	20½	20	20	— ½
14¼	9⅝	SoestBkg .80	7	31	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ½
U —⅛	5¼	SoeatPS .96r			7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	17⅝	SoCalE 1.48	4	428	18⅛	17¾	18	— ⅛
11	8⅛	SouthCo 1.48	7	772	10	9⅞	9⅞	
28⅝	23⅝	SoInGE 2.28	7	9	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
50⅝	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	22	46⅞	46⅛	46¼	— ⅜
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.84	9	56	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	
31⅞	26⅝	Sou Pac 2.24	7	165	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
49	40	Sou Ry 2.12	8	147	46¼	45⅝	46	— ⅜
52½	44	SouRy pfA 3		9	50	49½	49½	— ⅛
6¼	5⅝	Sou Ry pf.50		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
27	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	7	45	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— 1⅛
23¼	19⅝	Southid .40b	13	268	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	4¼	SwstFor .20	4	40	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
18⅝	12⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
11⅝	9⅛	SwstPSv .90	8	111	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Sparton .24	4	4	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	SperryHut 1	7	22	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
36⅝	25⅛	SperryR .76	9	687	33⅞	32⅝	33⅛	— 1⅝
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El	4	174	10⅝	10	10⅛	— 1
10⅝	8⅛	Spring M .75	6	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	SquarD 1.10	11	85	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	19	99	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	— ⅛
73	40	StaleyMfg 2	7	48	64⅝	63¼	63¼	— 1⅜
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		27	21½	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
67⅞	52½	StdBrands 2	15	309	60¾	59	59	— 1⅞
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		z20	49½	49½	49½	
45	28¼	StBPaint .28	29	33	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ½
27⅞	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	4	751	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
45⅝	36	StdOilInd 2	6	1000	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— 1⅛
62	44½	StOilOh 1.36	15	96	53	52⅛	52⅞	— ½
8½	6⅝	StdPress .48	3	17	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	StPrud .66b	8	14	8¼	8	8⅛	
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .52	4	2	9	9	9	
20⅛	12⅝	StanWks .96	7	34	19⅝	18¾	18¾	— 1
8⅛	6	Stanray .60	6	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18¼	14⅝	Starrett 1	6	6	17½	17	17¼	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	StaMut Inv	2	87	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		x24	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
52¼	40	StaufCh 2.20	6	51	49⅝	48¼	49	— ⅞
6⅛	4⅝	Sterchi .48	7	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅝	SterDrug .70	16	986	22	21¼	21¾	— 1⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .12	10	74	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
14½	10⅞	StevensJ .88	4	222	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
21⅜	17	StewWa 1.92	6	21	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
17⅝	13⅝	StokVC 1.10	4	33	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
12½	10¼	StokVC pf 1		z200	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
52	33⅝	StoneWeb 2	9	74	48	45⅝	48	+ 2
11	8⅞	StoneCon .68	2	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
16⅝	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	5	9	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	8	2	16	16	16	— ¼
9⅝	6⅛	StridRite .70	6	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
25⅝	19	StuWor 1.32	13	x21	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
53	46	StuWr pfB5		x9	52½	52	52	+ ¼
20	16	StW pfA1.40		x4	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Sueve Shoe	6	102	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	SubnPro .88	4	15	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SuCrest .20a		x17	6	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	Sun Chm .48	3	10	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
37⅛	33	SunOil 1r	4	37	33⅛	32⅞	33	— ¼
40½	35⅝	Sun O pf2.25		34	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
17⅝	14⅛	Sunbeam 1	9	23	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	7	98	19⅝	19	19	— ½
14⅝	9	SunshMn .48	13	66	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ½
22	15	SupValu .98	7	15	21⅝	20½	20⅝	— 1
191½	153	Supr Oil 1.40	15	16	172¼	171	171	+ ⅜
5½	3	SupmkG .20	5	29	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Superscpe	3	52	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Sutro Mtge	8	7	4½	4½	4½	
5⅞	4	Swank .48	5	x36	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
20⅛	12½	Sybron .72	10	238	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅜
38⅝	28	Sybrn pf2.40		11	36⅝	35	35	— 1⅝
5⅝	3	Systron Don	30	10	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		T						
24	11⅛	TaftBrd .60	7	65	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅜
3⅝	2½	Talcott Nat		18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	50	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅞	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	TampaE .96	8	51	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅜
29⅞	11⅝	Tandy Corp	18	160	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
6⅛	4	Tappan .20		6	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Technicolr	5	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	5	Technicon	16	97	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅜
33	18⅛	Tektronx .20	10	x8	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	4	19	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
15	10⅝	Teledyn .40t	8	x29	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
57⅝	49⅝	Teledyn pf 6		6	53⅛	53	53	— 1
5	1⅝	Zeleprmpt		249	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp		93	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
24⅝	21⅝	Tenneco 1.60	5	308	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
2⅝	1½	Tennco wt A		32	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
97⅛	81	Tennc pf5.50		10	83½	81½	81⅝	— 2⅝
17⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	3	346	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	— ⅜
27⅛	21⅛	Texaco 2a	4	1451	24⅝	23⅝	24	— ⅜
38½	28¼	TexCom .90	13	19	34½	33¾	34	— ⅛
32⅝	27⅝	TexETr 1.70	8	115	29½	28¾	28⅞	— 1⅛
30⅝	23½	TexGsT 1.76	6	83	27⅝	26½	27	— 1
28⅝	23⅞	Texsglf 1.20	6	94	27⅛	26¾	27	— ⅜
14	8⅝	TexasInd 1b	13	27	12⅞	12½	12¾	— ⅜
96¾	61	TexInst 1	23	382	90⅝	88⅛	89½	— 3⅛
7⅝	6⅛	Texas Intl	5	52	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21½	15⅝	TexOilG .01	9	74	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
26½	20⅝	TexPLd .70e	14	2	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
23⅛	20⅝	TexUt 1.24	9	504	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅜

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅛	2⅝	Textfi Ind		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20	12⅝	Textron 1.10	7	139	19⅛	19	19⅛	
27⅛	20⅝	Textr pf2.08		8	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
20	15	Textr pf1.40		8	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	
13⅝	9⅛	Thiokol .70	4	213	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	
33⅝	25⅜	ThomBet .72	18	27	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
9	5	Thomln .40b	9	2	8½	8½	8½	
6⅛	4⅛	ThomJW .50	25	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	4⅛	ThriftDg .48	10	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅞	10⅝	TI Corp 1	12	101	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
34½	30⅛	TIdwatM .60	7	x15	32½	32¼	32⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	TigerIn .40e	9	181	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
36⅛	34⅝	TimeInc 2	7	14	35	34½	35	
18⅛	10⅛	TimeMir .50	10	248	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	
32⅞	24⅝	Timkn 1.60a	6	170	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	
13⅝	9⅛	Tish Rlty		4	11⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅛	5⅝	Toddd Shipyd	37	6	5⅞	6		
20	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	7	63	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
8⅝	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	4⅞	TootRol .40b	7	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	13½	TransCo .96	9	73	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
39½	28½	TranUn 1.56	9	34	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
12⅞	5⅛	Trans W Air		538	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅛	11⅝	TWA pf 2		9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	7¼	TranWF .16	7	26	10⅝	10	10	
9	6	Transam .59	14	478	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
21½	16½	TraInc 1.68a		x34	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
7⅝	6	Transcn .45	6	26	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	TranOh .28r	5	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅞	13⅝	Tranwy 1.40	6	84	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
25⅞	19⅛	Travlrs 1.03	7	127	24⅛	24	24⅛	
36	25	Travelr pf 2		17	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
7⅝	4⅛	TRE Corp		45	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19⅛	16	TriCon 1.55e		120	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	TriSou Mtge		25	3⅛	3	3	
16	11⅝	Trialnd .90a	4	5	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
10⅝	5⅛	TrianPic .40	9	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	
16⅝	9⅛	Trinity .80	4	47	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
19⅛	13⅝	Tropica .20e	15	151	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
20⅝	14⅛	TRW In 1.20	6	247	18⅝	16	18	
53⅞	40⅝	TRW pf4.50		16	54	53⅛	53⅛	
57	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		13	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
10⅝	7⅝	TucsonG .96	6	107	9⅝	9	9	
10⅝	5⅛	TwenCen .40	9	199	9	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅝	8⅝	TycoLb .10e	18	212	14	13⅛	13⅛	
20⅝	13½	TylerCp .60	4	31	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
		U						
23	10⅝	UAL In .60a	5	368	19⅝	19	19⅛	
20⅝	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	2	12½	12½	12½	
11⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	5	54	10	9¾	9¾	
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	9⅛	Unarco Ind	3	18	10⅛	10	10	
9⅛	6⅝	UnBanc .84b	6	233	8⅛	8	8	
53⅝	37¼	UnCamp 2	8	531	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
55⅝	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	6	969	54⅜	53⅝	54	
11⅛	8	UnCom 1.33	7	36	11⅛	11	11	
6⅛	2½	Union Corp	15	80	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
17½	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	7	213	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
37	30½	UnEl pf3.50		210	34	34	34	
26⅛	25	UnEl pf2.72		8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
4⅛	2½	Un Fidelity	10	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
39⅛	34⅝	UnOCal 1.98	4	139	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
52	45⅝	UOCa pf2.50		19	47	46⅝	46⅝	
74⅝	62	UPacCp 2.80	12	117	69⅛	68⅛	69	
3⅛	1⅝	Uniona Inc		170	2⅛	2	2	
9	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	5	84	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
81⅞	66⅛	Uniroyl pf 8		z90	80	79½	79½	
43⅛	31¼	UnitAircft 2	6	471	40⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
105	86⅛	Unit Air pf 8		21	102	101	101	
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		171	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		4	8⅛	8	8	
7⅛	6	UnitCp .77e		21	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
8⅛	4⅛	U FinCal .20	6	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10	6⅝	UnGasP .40	6	126	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅛	17½	U Illum 2.32	4	32	20⅛	20	20	
9½	6⅛	UnitInd .36b	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	4⅝	UnitIn pf.42		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅛	1⅝	Unitinn .10	11	4	3⅛	3⅛		
12⅛	9⅝	UJerBk 1.04	8	3	12	11⅝	11⅝	
15½	12⅝	UnMM 1.40	4	38	14	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅝	8	Un Nuclr		32	10⅛	10	10	
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		3	2	2	2	
8	6	UnitRefg .40	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
32⅝	25⅛	USFidG 2.48	14	51	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	USFoS 1.50e		x14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
21⅛	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	12	78	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
25	20	USGy pf1.80		17	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	
7⅛	2⅝	US Home	23	337	6⅛	6	6	
5	2½	US Ind .46r	9	212	4⅝	4	4	
14	9⅝	USLeasg .24	9	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	US RltyInv	33	11	4⅛	4	4	
10⅛	8	US Shoe .95	6	65	10⅛	9⅞	10	
57⅝	38⅛	US Stl 2.80	5	819	52½	55⅛	55⅛	
18⅛	13⅝	USTobac .90	11	39	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
15⅛	12⅝	UnitTel 1.08	9	111	15⅛	15	15	
1⅛	7-16	UnTel wt		117	⅞	⅞		
20⅛	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		13	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
23⅛	19⅛	UnTel pf1.50		21	23	23	23	
7½	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	5	118	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
23¼	16⅞	UnivarCp 1	3	26	21⅛	21	21	
33½	25½	UnivLeaf 2	6	32	33¼	32½	33	
15	11⅝	UOP .50	5	143	13	12½	13	
50	30	Upjohn .96	17	472	39⅝	38⅛	39⅛	
16⅛	10	USLIFE .29	7	211	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
10½	8⅛	UslifeF .96a		11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18½	12	USM stp 1	4	36	17	16⅛	17	
56	39½	UtahIntl 1	17	x274	56½	53⅛	56⅛	
26⅝	23⅝	UtahPL 2.36	8	47	27⅝	26	26	
23⅝	17	UV Ind 1	3	35	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
		V						
10⅝	6½	Varian .20	9	72	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
27⅛	24	Veeder 1.72	6	4	25	24¾	24⅞	
4⅛	3	Vendo Co		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2	Venice .20	8	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	11	VestSec 1.25		46	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
32¼	21½	Vetco Offsh	13	153	26	24⅞	25⅛	
21⅛	13⅝	VF Corp 1	8	54	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	
6½	2⅝	Viacom Int	8	27	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	VictCmp .50	11	16	6⅛	6	6	
11½	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	6	668	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
88	70	VaEP pf8.84		z80	83	83	83	
76½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z30	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z20	70	70	70	
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z10	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z60	49⅛	48	48	
7	3⅛	Vornado Inc	4	66	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
12	8⅛	VSI Corp .60	5	1	12	12	12	
30⅝	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	13	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
		W						
19⅝	12¼	Wachova .76	8	17	16½	16⅝	16⅝	
42	27⅝	Wach pf2.20		52	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
4⅝	2½	Wachovi Rlt		22	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅝	10	Walgreen 1	11	25	12	11⅝	11⅝	
44	35¼	WlkrA 1.40a	1	9	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	
21	14⅝	WallBus .55	9	21	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
9	6	WallMur .60	4	12	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
21	16	WalM pf1.70		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅝	9½	WalMart .12	20	39	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	WangL .08e	10	138	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
9⅛	4⅝	Ward Foods	44	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅞	7¼	Warnaco .80	6	24	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅝	4¼	WrnerCo .50	8	10	7⅛	7	7	
14⅝	8¼	WrnCom .40	5	178	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
54	40	WrnC pf4.25		3	52⅛	51	52	
36⅛	25	WarnL .84	7	263	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	
19⅛	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	7	23	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
18	12	WashGs 1.88	6	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
13⅝	9⅛	WashNat .80	5	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
29⅝	23⅝	WasnN pf2.50		13	28	27⅛	27⅛	
15⅝	12⅝	WashStl 1a	3	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19⅝	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	24	18⅛	18	18	
9⅞	4	Wasie Mgnt	9	32	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
23½	11⅝	WatknJ .20e	3	14	20⅛	20	20⅛	
4⅝	3	WayGos .40	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit	9	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	4½	Weathrd .40	4	9	6	6	6	
4⅝	2⅛	Webb Del E	9	73	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅛	6⅛	WeilMcL .60	5	17	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
20	15	WeisMkt .60	9	2	19	19	19	
1⅛	⅝	Welbilt Corp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	195	15⅝	14⅛		
7	3⅛	WellFM .90e	26	20	6	5⅛		
23	18⅝	WstctTr 1.80	8	1	22	22	22	
28½	18⅝	WstPtPep 2	5	34	—27½	26⅝	27	
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	5	340	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
24	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	105	23	22½	22⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	WnCo NAm	11	79	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	5	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13	8⅝	WnPubih .80	5	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14½	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	51	314	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
42⅝	30	WnUn pf4.60		3	39⅝	39	39	
46	32⅛	WnUn pf4.90		1	44	44	44	
15½	9⅝	WestgEl .97	46	1125	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
27	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	4	76	26⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
16⅝	12	Waybrg 1.28	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35⅞	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	15	499	32⅝	31⅛	32	
14⅛	10⅛	WhelFry .40	8	65	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
68	64	WhelLE 5.75		z20	66½	66½	66½	
28	18	WhelP 1.05e		24	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z200	59	59	59	
50⅛	41	WhelPit pf 5		z10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
25⅝	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	36	992	25⅛	24½	24⅝	
14⅝	8⅛	WhitCon .80	4	122	13⅛	12⅞	13	
34	29	WhitC pfC 3		4	34⅛	33⅝	34	
10⅝	7⅝	WhiteM .40e	3	136	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
3⅛	1⅝	Whittaker	8	219	3¼	3	3	
13⅛	7⅝	WickesCrp 1	8	30	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
4	2⅝	Wiebdtst .28	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅝	25¼	WlmsCo .60	7	353	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
45⅝	29⅝	WlmsCo wt		53	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
39	27⅝	WlmDx 1.32	2	61	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Winnebago		194	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24⅝	22⅝	WiscEl 1.84	9	35	23¼	22½	23	
102	89¼	WisE pf8.90		z200	100½	100½	100½	
87½	81½	WisE pf7.75		z100	86½	86½	86½	
15	11⅞	WiscPS 1.32	8	9	14½	14	14⅛	
22	17⅛	Witco 1.20	5	35	21	20⅝	20⅝	
52	42⅝	Witco pf2.65		1	50	50	50	
2⅝	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	7	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	Wometco .56	6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅛	7	WoodsCp .48	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅝	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	5	190	13¾	13½	13⅝	
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
4½	2⅝	World Airw	2	21	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
56	41⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	12	6	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	
5⅛	3⅝	Wurlitzer		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp		87	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		X - Y - Z						
81½	50⅛	XeroxCp 1	17	807	73	71½	72⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Xtra 2.67t	4	38	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅝	4⅛	Yates Ind	5	107	10	9⅞	9⅞	
13	9⅝	YngSDr .60a	5	12	11¼	11	11½	
15½	9⅝	ZaleCorp .76	6	31	14⅛	14	14	
13	9	Zale pfA .80		3	12	12	12	
28⅝	23⅞	Zapata .60	3	53	25⅛	24½	24½	
6	2⅝	Zayre Corp	3	86	5⅝	4⅞	5	
19⅛	10	ZenithRad 1	27	336	17⅝	16⅛	17⅛	
9	4½	Zurn.Ind .28	9	79	8⅛	8	8	

International Herald Tribune

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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	5	AAR Cp .12c	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
	3⅝	AAV Cos .25	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	3⅛	AbrdMf .40b	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	1⅞	Action Ind	7	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	7-16	ADM Indust		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	6	AdobeO .05e	7	13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	2	A&EPlast P	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	½	Aegis Corp	5	72	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
	2½	AeroFlo .15e	15	19	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
	1¼	Aeronca Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	1¼	AffilCap .88t	11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	⅛	Affil Cap wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16	
	4⅛	AirbFrt .62e	6	178	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	15¼	AlexMag 1a	6	8	34½	33	33½—	½
	17	AlanW 1.25e	2	9	27⅞	22½	22⅞+	⅜
	2⅞	Alaska Airl	7	40	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	⅞	Alba Waldn		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	5⅛	Alcolc .12e	6	8	8½	8¼	8½	
	2⅝	Alleghy Airl	6	94	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
	2	AllegA wtO		14	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
	3¼	Allied Cp wt		10	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	1⅞	Allied Art	13	29	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	⅞	Alpha Ind		10	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
	1¾	Altamil Cp	3	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	9-16	Altec Corp	8	2	13-16	¾	¾—1-16	
	3-16	Altec Cp wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16—1-16	
	2¼	AltecCrp p		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	6¼	AlterFds .58	4	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
	2⅜	AMAX wt		20	5	4½	4⅝—	⅜
	2¼	Amco Ind	4	37	4	3⅞	4	
	2⅛	AHessLL wt		62	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	5	AmBiltrt .50	9	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
	5½	AContrl .20b	7	1	6½	6½	6½+	¼
	2⅛	Am Fletch		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	9⅝	A GarPd .30	8	8	15⅜	14⅞	15	
	5⅛	Am Inl Pict	3	16	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
	3⅛	A Israel .27r	2	3	4⅝	4	4⅝	
	7⅛	AMaizeA .40	4	6	9⅝	9½	9½—	¼
	27	Am Mf 2.70e	4	5	36	36	36	
	⅞	AmMot Inns		50	6⅜	5⅞	6	
	27½	AmPetrof 2	4	4	33	33	33 —	⅜
	2⅛	Am Prec .15	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	1⅜	Am Rlty Tr		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	2	A SafEq .11t	6	5	3¼	3	3 —	½
	2⅜	A TechIn .12	24	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
	1⅜	AmTrain Sv		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	4⅞	AMIC Cp	5	90	7⅝	7	7¼—	½
	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	5	70	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
	4⅛	Anixter .16	3	17	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅜
	1½	Anken .10e	6	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
	2⅝	Anthony .30t	5	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	12⅞	Aquit Ca .30	16	8	17	16⅞	17 —	⅜
	5	Ariz CL .10e	5	51	5⅝	5	5¼—	⅜
	5	ArzCol pf.48		3	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
	1⅛	Armac Ent	4	17	2⅛	2¼	2¼—	⅛
	6¼	Armin Cp	4	48	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝—	1⅜
	2¼	Arrow Elect	3	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	3⅛	Arundel .49t		68	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞—	⅜
	4¼	Arwood .20e	3	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
	6¼	Asamera .25	7	95	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	½
	5⅝	AshlOil Can	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	4⅝	Aspro .43b	5	8	6	6	6	
	1	AticoMtg wt		9	1⅛	1	1	
	6⅞	Atl Richf wt		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
		AtlCnM B n	6	93	6⅞	6	6⅞	
	⅞	Atlas Cp wt		7	1⅛	1	1⅛	
	12⅞	Augatinc .15	15	12	18⅛	17½	17⅞—	1
	10⅛	Austral Oil	8	64	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
	4⅛	AutoTrn .58t	18	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	1⅜	Autmat Rad	23	5	2½	2½	2½	
	5⅛	AutmSvc .20	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	21⅞	AutoSw .84a	10	x4	30	29½	30 +	¼
	9½	AVC Cp .82t	4	10	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
	2	AVEMC .14		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	3	AVX Corp	6	12	6⅞	6	6 —	½

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	4½	BadgrMt .50	7	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		15	13⅛	13	13 —	½
	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lr		24	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
3	1⅞	Banner .84	4	3	3	3	3 +	⅛
	1½	Barclay .02a	4	4	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
	1⅝	BarcoCa .10	6	10	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
	3⅜	Barry R .28t	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	4⅝	BarryWr .48	5	4	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
	1¼	Bartell Med		13	1½	1½	1½	
	2⅛	Barth Sp .20	10	3	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
2¼	1⅜	Bertons Cdy	13	3	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Baruch Fost	7	7	1⅝	1½	1½	
5	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	4	96	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
	7⅛	BayrkUt .72		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	4	23	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	13-16	Belscot Ret	5	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		BenStMg wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅜	1⅝	Benrus Crp	5	44	3⅛	3	3	
	⅞	Berg Ent		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
	⅞	BergRlt .30e	3	26	1¾	1½	1½—	⅛
	⅛	BergRlt wt		4	¼	¼	¼	
5¼	2⅝	Berg Bruns	12	17	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
	5⅞	Brg B pf1.15		3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
	1½	BernzOmat		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	3⅛	Bertea .12r	5	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
	2½	BervenC .12	16	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	1⅝	Bethlem Cp	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	1	Beverly Ent		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	5⅜	Bic Pen .36	8	14			8	
	9⅝	BinkMf .80a	5	12	12	12	12 —	¼
	5½	BinnySm .68	9	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	¼
	3⅛	Blessings		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	1½	Blount .08	6	30	2⅞	2¼	2⅞+	⅛
	1¼	Bluebird Inc	4	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
	5	BollBer .20e	7	38	8½	8	8½—	⅛
	4½	Bowne .28	7	9		8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
	9⅞	BowVall .10	24	6	13⅛	13¼	12⅞—	⅜
	7⅞	Brad Ragan	9	257	18⅝	17⅛	18⅝+	⅛
	6½	BradfCm Sy	27	59	13⅝	13	13⅛—	⅛
	1⅞	Branch .05e	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	3⅞	BranlfAr wt		12	6⅞	6½	6⅝—	⅛
	10	Brascn A 1b	3	47	13⅝	13	13¼—	¼
	2½	Breeze Corp		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	19½	Brewer 1.20	3	35	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛
	11-16	BroDart Ind	31	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	4	Brooks P .20	8	8	7½	7	7 —	⅛
	2¼	BrownCo wt		23	3⅛	3	3	
	8⅞	BrnF A .52b	8	2	13	12¾	12¾—	⅛
	4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		6	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
	1½	BTU Eng	5	5	1¾	1¾	1¾—	⅛
	3⅛	Bufidex .32	4	24	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
	7¼	Bundy 1.08		23	9	9	9—	¼
	5⅛	Burnsint .60	8	9	9	8⅞	9 —	¼
	3⅞	Bush Univ	4	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	¼
	6	But'erInt .50	3	3	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
	14¼	Buttes G Oil	5	44	18⅛	17½	17½—	½

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5	1⅝	Cabicom Gn	9	11	4⅛	3¾	3¾—	½
9⅛	6⅛	Calder .15b	6	60	8⅝	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Calcomp	4	106	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
7⅞	5	Camco Inc	7	15	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Cam Ch .25e	4	20	3 15-16	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3¼	9⅞	Campin .40b	3	31	15½	14	14⅜—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	CdnExp GO	17	3	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞—3-16	
3⅛	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	25	34	4⅝	4 5-16	4 5-16—3-16	
6	4	CdnHydr .25	7	2	5½	5	5⅛—	⅛
0⅞	5⅛	Cdn Javelin	69	74	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
3⅛	29½	Cdn SuprOil	9	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Canoga .10e	6	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅜	1⅛	Capehart Cp	2	35	1½	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Capital Res		2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅜	1⅜	CapitlFd .16	5	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
6⅞	18	Carb Ind .60	4	91	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Caressa .20	6	28	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
5	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	40	71¾	70⅛	71⅜—	⅛
2¼	8⅞	CaroPlpl .84	7	1	11¾	11¾	11¾—	¼
6	47½	CaroPL pf 5		z300	52½	52½	52½	
1⅛	⅝	Carr wt		30	1	15-16	1	
2	1⅛	Carrols Dev		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3¼	10½	CastlAM .80	3	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾—	¼
3½	11⅜	CastlFd 1.20		4	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	½
1⅝	1⅜	Castleton In		6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	Castlwd Int	5	1	4	4	4	
3¼	6¼	Cavitron Cp	13	58	11⅝	11¼	11½—	⅛
8	31½	CenM pf3.50		z230	36	35⅝	36 —	⅜
4⅜	3¼	CentSec .30e		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Cenvill Com		14	4⅛	4	4	
1⅜	1	Cetec Corp	6	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
4⅛	3	ChadMill .40	4	11	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Champ Hom		460	4	3¾	3¾—	⅛
4½	1⅝	Charlr Med	5	1	4	4	4	
9⅛	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	8	9½	9¼	9½—	⅛
3¼	2⅞	CHC Cp .30t	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅜	1⅝	Chem Exp		2	2⅜	2	2⅜	
7⅛	2⅞	Child World	6	13	6⅝	6	6⅛—	⅜
2	11-16	Christian Co		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅛	⅛	ChMtgGr wt		11	7-16	5-16	5-16—1-16	
3⅝	1½	Cinerama	10	4	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
7¼	5¼	Circle K .30	6	14	6⅜	6½	6⅜—	⅛
5¼	3½	Citation .40	6	10	5	5	5	
1⅞	1	Citiz Finl		13	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
3¼	8½	CK Petroim	7	2	9⅞	9⅝	9¾—	½
2⅞	1½	Clark Cons	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6⅞	4	Clark Gr .30	7	6	6⅝	6⅝	6¼—	⅛
6	2⅛	Clarkson .16	5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
5⅛	3	Clarostat	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5¼	3⅛	Clopay .09r	200	x4	4	4	4 —	⅛
3	1⅛	CMI Corp	16	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	2½	CMI Inv wt		36	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3	Coachmn In	13	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Cof Mat .24b	6	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1⅛	9-16	Cohen Hattd		5	1	1	1	
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .40	4	15	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
9⅛	5⅛	Coleman .44	18	26	8½	8¼	8½—	½
3⅞	2¼	Colon Coml		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	ColwellC .28		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7	Cmbustn Eq	7	40	12⅞	11⅞	12 —	⅛
29½	24¾	Cominco 3e	6	1	28½	28½	28½—	½
17⅞	8⅛	ComlAlfl .30	8	12	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
14⅝	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	1	16	14⅛	13½	13½—	⅞
4	1⅜	Comdor BM		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7¼	4¼	CoPsycC .20	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1½	15-16	Compac Cp		5	1	1	1	
1¼	9-16	CompuDyn	11	20	1	1	1	
8⅛	5⅜	Conchem .40	6	4	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅜
2⅞	1½	Concrd Fab	36	1	2½	2½	2½	
5	2	Condec Crp	3	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛	3⅛	Connlly Con	5	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Con Oil Gas	10	59	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Cons Ref .60	6	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Consyne Cp	8	37	4	3⅞	4 —	⅛
1	⅛	Cont Mater	7	12	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16	
5-16	⅛	Cont Tel wt		15	¾	⅝	¾+1-16	
7⅛	5⅞	Cook Et .40	6	x1	7	7	7 —	⅛
14⅛	10	Cook Ind .40	2	23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
13½	10⅛	CookPnt V 1	10	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl	9	28	3⅝	3¼	3½	
14⅛	11¾	Core Labs	8	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
19¼	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	9	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Cosco Inc		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	Cott Corp	27	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
½	5-16	CottCorp wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜+3-16	
12⅞	4⅞	CorCbl Com	20	8	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
3⅞	2	Craig Corp	3	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅛	2½	CramrE .11t	3	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Creole Pet 1	8	38	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
8¼	5½	Crompton		19	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	
35⅛	19⅞	Cross AT .84	14	17	33⅛	33	33⅛	
4⅞	3	CRS Ds .10e	4	6	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Cruichr Res	11	312	6⅞	6¼	6⅝—	½
12⅝	8¼	CrystlO .20e	4	18	9⅝	9¼	9⅛—	¼
5⅞	3¼	Cubic Cp .20	6	22	5¼	5	5 —	¼

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3⅝	1⅞	Damon Cre	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	½
30¼	20	Daniell .28b	8	1	29½	29½	29½—	¼
43	27¾	Data Dcum	5	20	39⅝	38¼	39 —	1⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Dataprod	5	108	4	3⅝	4	
8⅛	5⅝	DayMin .18e	14	24	7	6⅝	6⅝—	½
9-16	¼	DCL Inc		6	9-16	½	9-16+1-16	
9	5	Del Labs .20	5	85	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
⅞	5-16	DeltaCo Am		49	⅝	11-16	11-16—1-16	
7⅝	5⅝	Deltn Fd .54	11	4	7	7	7 —	⅛
14⅛	7⅝	DTalEz .28e	7	74	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
18⅝	14⅞	Depsitr 1.44	5	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
2⅛	1½	DeRoso Ind		8	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
6⅛	2½	Dev Cp Am		50	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
24½	18½	DiamM Drll	6	14	20⅝	20¼	20⅜—	⅛
3½	1⅞	Diebold VC		6	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6¼	4⅛	Digicon Inc	6	31	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	7⅛	DillardSt .40	6	x2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
1½	7-16	Diodes Inc		13	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	DiscFbr .26t	6	4	2⅝	2⅝Q	¼	
16¼	12⅝	Diversey .70	6	8	15⅝	14¾	15⅝+	⅜
28¼	17¼	Dome Petrl	9	19	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
21⅛	18⅜	Domtar 1.40	4	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Donkeny .30	3	x2	6	6	6	
9¼	5¼	DowneyS .30	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
8½	4⅝	DrgFair .40	5	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅜
1 1-16	½	Dunlop .07e		1	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
27⅛	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	22	19⅝	19	19 —	1
7½	4⅛	Dur Tst .25b	8	13	7	6⅞	7	
3⅝	1⅞	Dynicin .05e	8	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4¼	2¼	Dynell .14t	9	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
15¼	8⅛	E Systm .80	7	18	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅝
1⅝	⅝	Eagle Cloth	12	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
11⅞	8⅜	Earth R .60	5	42	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	⅜
25⅜	18⅞	EasonO .10r	10	27	24⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅞
19¾	14½	Estn C 1.16a	4	3	18½	18¼	18¼—	½
4½	1⅞	Eastrn Frgt		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
3½	2⅝	EazorEx .16	5	2	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
1⅝	⅜	Eckmar Cp	9	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Ecodyne	11	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
22½	17⅝	Edgiton .58r	2	18	17⅝	17¼	17⅝—	⅝
2⅝	1	Edmos Cp		10	2	2	2	
5⅝	2⅝	Edo Corp	9	34	5	4⅞	5	
9¼	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	5	39	8½	7⅞	8 —	⅜
5⅝	3⅛	EhrmhP .20a	3	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
2⅝	1⅜	Elcor Chm	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5¼	3⅞	El Hose .40	5	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	ElAudD .21t	41	9	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
11½	8½	Electrog .80	7	4	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
2¼	1	Elect Assist	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅞	5⅛	El Eng .29e	4	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7	ELT Inc	4	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	4½	ErnstEC .40	4	4	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Espey Mfg	17	2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	EssexC .03e	4	47	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Etz Lav .09a	2	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	EvanAr .10b	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3	1⅛	Fab Ind	6	4	2¼	2¼	2¼—	¼
9	4⅝	FabriCtr .86	6	8	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅜
1⅛	⅞	FairTex Mil		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	2½	Fairfld Nob	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
8	5⅛	Fair Ch .20e	4	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
24¼	16¼	FalconS .40	3	23	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅜
4⅝	1⅛	Fam Dol Str	15	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2½	1	FDI Inc .01e		38	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
3¼	2	Fed Resrces		52	2½	2¼	2¼—	⅛
22	17⅝	FedMrt .60b	6	13	22	21⅝	22 +	⅜
11½	8½	Felmnt .12e	7	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Felsway .32	6	72	6	5⅝	6 +	¼
3⅝	2	Fibrebrd wt		8	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
11⅛	4	FidelcG .34e	7	17	10¼	9⅝	9⅞—	¼
2	⅞	Fields Plast		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Filmways	7	58	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
15⅝	5¼	FinSanB .20	7	48	12	11½	11⅝	
6	3⅞	FinGen .36b	9	231	5¼	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
6¼	4¼	FinGnA .36b		1	5¼	5¼	5¼—	¼
4⅝	2½	FstDenv Mt		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1½	⅜	Fst Rlty Inv		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	FstSL Sh .48	5	x2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Fst Va Mtg		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7	3½	Fstmark .24	5	12	5½	5½	5½—	¼
10⅞	4⅝	FischrP .48t	11	82	10⅝	10	10¼—	½
3⅞	1⅞	Flagstaff	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13¼	6½	Flight Safty	9	2	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
17⅝	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	7	15	17¼	16⅝	16⅝—	⅞
17⅛	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	11	36	14¼	13⅝	14 —	½
5⅝	3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8½	5	Foote Mint	5	2	7½	7½	7½	
71½	57½	FordCan 5e	4	z110	72½	72½	72½+	1
4⅝	3	Forest City		5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
3¼	1⅝	Forest Labs		11	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9¼	5	FoxStaP .36	8	15	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅜
3	2	Franklin Rl		2	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Frantz .56a	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
34	21⅛	Fresnio .80b	4	30	29⅞	28⅝	29⅛—	½
9⅞	6⅝	Frigitemp	8	42	8¼	8	8 —	⅜
13⅝	6⅝	Frigitronic	18	32	10¼	10	10⅛—	¼
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	8	9	8⅝	8	8 —	½
5½	3⅝	Frontier Air	4	14	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2½	1⅝	FrontAir wt		22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅞	4¼	Gabriel .34t	5	2	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
3⅝	1½	Galaxy Cpf	21	7	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
6⅛	5	Garan .32a	3	1	5½	5½	5½	
3⅞	1⅞	Garcia Corp	16	28	3½	3⅜	3½	
5	3	Garland .30	4	2	5	5	5	
2	⅞	Gaylord Nat	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
19⅞	14⅜	Gearhart .32	7	25	16⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅛
1⅜	13-16	Gen Bulldrs		2	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
2	1⅜	G Empl .26r	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Gen Interior	9	8	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	
2⅛	1¼	Gen Recrat	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2	1⅛	Gen Resrch		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
1	⅜	Gen Resrcs		11	1	⅞	1 +	⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Generics Cp	9	19	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
2¼	1⅝	Genge Inc		8	2⅛	1⅞	2	
2⅛	1¼	Geon Ind	13	25	2	1⅞	1⅞—	¼
12⅞	8¼	GiantF .50b	4	6	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
13⅝	9⅝	Giant Y .40a	17	168	11⅝	10½	10⅝—	½
⅞	9-16	Gilbert Cos	10	3	1	⅞	⅞	
2¼	1¼	Gladding Cp		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Glasrock Pr		24	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	29	33	32	32¼—	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Glen Ger .30	4	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6	3½	Globeind .40	5	4	5¼	5	5⅛	
7¼	4⅛	Glosser .26	4	6	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
8	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	3	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
19⅛	14½	Golden Cycl	33	12	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	¼
2⅛	1½	Gold W Mob		9	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		412	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3	1⅝	GoodLS .10	26	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	2½	Goodrich wt		44	3¼	3	3¼—	⅛
3¼	2⅛	Gouldinc wt		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	Gould IT .48	13	5	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
26⅞	17⅝	Grainger .30	17	14	23	22½	22½—	1
5¾	3⅞	Grand Auto	6	3	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
7⅛	7-16	Granite Mgr		12	3	2⅞	3	
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	18	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	GtBasin Pet		44	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
16¼	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	9	125	16¼	16	16⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	GREIT .40		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
3	1⅛	Greyhd C	14	3	3	3	3	
16⅝	10	GRI Co .40	6	39	13	12½	12⅝—	⅜
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	8	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
1½	13-16	GSC En .42c	11	1	1	1	1	
1	⅝	GTI Corp	9	21	1⅛	1½	1½+	⅛
31⅛	23⅝	Gulf Can .80	8	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	¼
5	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	2	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Glstrm LD	7	2	8½	8½	8½+	⅛

H

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4¼	2½	HampD .15e	3	3	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Hamptn Ind	4	8	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	¼
10¼	7½	Hanovr Petr	8	13	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
6⅛	3⅞	HanSq 1.96e	4	x34	5	4⅞	5 +	¼
25⅛	19½	Harland .22	19	53	24⅝	23½	23½—	1
11⅛	5⅝	Harmn .05r	3	52	10	9⅝	10	
12⅝	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	19	68	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
1	⅜	Harvey Grp		4	⅝	⅝	⅝+1-16	
3	1⅝	Hasbro Ind	8	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Health Chm	4	6	3⅛	3½	3½—	¼
1⅝	11-16	Helnick Inst	20	15	1⅛	1	1	
3½	2¼	Helm 1.45e	23	75	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2	1⅛	Hemdale En	2	3	2	2	2 +	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Her Mai .48	3	2	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
14⅝	6	Hipirnic .20	16	15	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
3⅛	1⅞	Hofmn Ind	5	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Holly Corp	4	19	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
24⅞	14⅝	HomeOA .50	10	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅜
23½	18½	HomeOB .50	9	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	1
5⅝	3⅛	HospM 1.24e	4	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	3¼	Hosp Mtr In	8	11	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
5⅞	3⅛	House VI .32	8	3	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
29⅞	19⅞	HoustOil .40	8	135	27½	20¾	27⅛—	⅜
1⅝	⅝	Howell Ind	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
28⅞	18⅛	HubellA 1.30	9	6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
29⅝	18⅝	HubellB 1.30	9	x2	29¼	29¼	29¼+	⅜
26	16⅛	HudsB OG 1	8	x1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
4⅛	1⅜	Hudson Gen		1	2⅜scwTlcwTD			⅛
5Y	4	Huffmn .40e	16	12	5	5	5	
17½	11⅛	HuskyO .50	44	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	½	
12	11¼	Hydrm pf.40		2	12	12	12	

I

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6	3½	ICH Cp .32t	13	5	6	6	6	
12⅝	7⅝	CM R 1.50e	8	2	11½	10⅞	10⅞	
5½	2⅞	ImpCh .24a	4	2	5	5	5	
4⅝	2⅝	Imper Inc	2	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅞	22	ImpOil A .80	11	21	25⅝	25¼	25⅝—	¼
4½	2	Incoterm A		50	4	3¼	3¼—	½
4⅛	40½	IndplPL pf 4		z50	41½	40⅞	40⅞—	1⅛
1¼	9-16	Inflight Svc	4	99	1⅛	1	1⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Inolex Corp		20	2	2	2	
4½	3¼	Instron .20	7	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
1½	⅝	Instrum Sys	12	55	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
11-16	5-16	Int Banknot		36	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	Int Cour .24	11	x13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	½
2⅝	1⅛	Int Foodsvc	6	3	2½	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
4	2¼	Int Prot .10		8	3⅝	3⅝	3¼—	⅛
1⅝	1¼	IntSeawy Tr		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1¼	13-16	Int Stretch		14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
28⅞	19⅝	IntSyCon .25	10	z4850	25⅛	23⅞	25 +	⅝
1⅝	7-16	Interphoto		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	Interway Cp	3	34	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜
3⅛	1	InvestmFla	8	18	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
22	14⅛	InDiv A 1.80	6	27	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛—	⅜
5⅞	3⅞	InvDivB .45	6	15	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
12	7	Ionics Inc	16	2	12	12	12	
7⅝	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	5	x21	6⅝	5⅝	6 —	¼
4⅝	1⅝	Irvin Indust	6	12	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅜
4⅞	4	ISC Finl .30	8	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
6¼	3¼	Itel Corp	4	130	6	5½	5⅝—	⅜

J

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	3¼	Jaclyn .30a	4	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
10	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	12	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅝
3⅝	1⅞	Jamswy .09t	3	27	3	2½	2⅝—	½
7½	3⅝	Jeannet .22t	6	18	7½	7⅛	7½—	⅜
2⅛	1½	Jetronic Ind	3	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
25	18⅛	John Pd .25	17	5	22¼	22⅛	22¼+	¼
4	2⅛	Juniper Pet	9	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅛—	⅛

K

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅞	1¼	K Tel Intl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7¼	4⅝	Kaisrind .36	6	372	6⅝	6⅝	6½—	¼
1⅝	⅝	Kanvex Inc		2	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	KaneMill wt		11	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
20⅞	17	KanebSv .90	7	40	20½	19⅞	20⅛	
3⅝	3	KanwinS .34	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
15⅛	11⅞	Kewane .48a	4	33	13⅝	13	13⅜—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Key Co .08		1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
6⅞	4	Keystind .30	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
1⅝	⅞	Kln Ark Crp	8	48	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	7¼	KingRd .15e	5	8	8½	8½	8½—	¼
4⅛	1⅞	Kingstip .16	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅝	25⅞	Kirbyind .60	6	17	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	1
3⅝	1⅛	Kit Mfg		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Kleinerts		19	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
10⅞	4⅛	Knicker Toy	4	15	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
3	2⅛	Knott Hotel		1	3	3	3	
14⅛	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	5	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
5⅝	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	5	20	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜

L

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3⅝	2½	LaBarge .04	3	14	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
5⅞	3½	Lafay Radio	5	45	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞—	½
4⅝	3	Lake Shore		27	3⅝	3½	3½—1-16	
3⅝	2⅝	LaMaur .20	27	10	3	3	3	
2⅛	⅞	LaneWd .10t		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
1⅛	⅝	LaTour Bck		1	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
7¼	5¼	LarwR 1.22e	84	57	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5-16	⅛	LarwinR wt		97	¼	¼	¼—1-16	
8⅛	4½	LCA Cp .45	8	28	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	½
15-16	½	LCA Cp wt		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	LeaRon .24a	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5½	Leath Co .50	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅝	12	Lee Entr .40	9	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Lee Natl	9	11	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
7⅛	3½	Lee Pharm	35	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
4½	2¼	Lehigh Pres	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Leigh Pr .40	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅛	⅞	Lelsure Tec		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	3½	LeaFay .32b	4	7	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝—	⅛
9¼	6½	LewisB .24a	3	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
4⅝	1⅝	Liberty Fab	3	21	3⅝	3½	3½—	½
5⅛	2⅛	Lightoller	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1⅝	⅜	LilyLynn A	5	16	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
2	1⅛	Lincoln Am	7	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2	1	Lodge S .13e	5	37	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7½	Lohmn .48a	5	30	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
5⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		176	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Logistic .10e	4	9	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	LSB Ind .11t	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	LTVCorp wt		119	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Lundy Elec		8	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
2	1⅛	Lynch Corp	5	3	2	2	2 +	⅛

M

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13-16	⅝	Macrod Ind		7	11-16	11-16	11-16—1-16	
12⅝	9⅛	Me PbS 1.28	8	1	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
5⅞	3⅞	Mansf T .50	150	40	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅜
3 3-16	2⅛	Marindu B	15	30	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞—1-16	
17⅞	9⅛	Mark Contrl	4	32	17⅛	16⅛	16¼—	1⅛
5	4	MarshF .24	11	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	3	Marshal Ind	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
5⅛	3¼	Masind Son	16	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Masnelln .30	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	MaterRe .20	6	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	¼
4⅝	2⅝	McCull Oil	4	115	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
11⅝	6	McDonh .40	4	12	11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
5	3⅝	McIntsh .32	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅝	McKeon Cn		14	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	MDC Corp	6	20	2	2	2	
10⅞	8⅛	Means FW 1	6	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
9½	6⅝	Medalst .40b	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3	Medenco .12	5	12	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	MediaGn .60	10	6	24½	24⅛	24¼—	½
5⅝	2½	Mego Intl In	3	5	5	5	5 —	⅛
11	6⅝	MEM Co .72	4	x9	9¼	8⅝	9 —	½
2	1⅜	Mercant Ind		3	2	2	2	
3⅝	1⅝	Metrocare	7	5	3	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
1⅝	½	Metro Grtg		16	1	1	1	
1⅞	1⅛	Mich Genl	8	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
16⅝	12¼	MichSu .40a	7	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Midld Co .10	105	3	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	MidldGl .05e	4	9	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8½	7½	Mid Rub Re	5	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Migo Elect	5	51	12	11⅝	12 —	⅜
9	4½	Miller H	2	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
14⅝	7⅛	MillerW .60	4	15	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
19⅝	6⅝	MillOnx .20r	6	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
13⅝	8	Mil Roy .20e	7	14	11	10½	10½—	1
1½	⅜	Mission IT		6	1	15-16	1	
⅛	⅛	Mission1 wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16	
15	11	MoPac 1.20	4	6	14½	14¼	14¼—	½
14	9	Mitchll 1.57t	4	46	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
4⅝	3⅝	Mite Cp .16	4	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅝	6	Molycrp wt		33	9⅝	8⅞	9 —	½
47	40	MonP pf4.40		z100	47½	47	47	
8⅝	7	Moog .60	4	12	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅜
3⅝	2⅞	Morton S .32	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	3	MottsSup M	6	5	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
4¼	3¼	Mov Star .30	5	1	4	4	4	
1⅝	⅝	Movielab	7	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	MPB Cp .50	4	3	10	10	10 —	⅛
1⅛	½	MPS Intl Cp		34	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛

N

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅝	1⅝	Napco Ind	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅛	2⅝	NerdaM .08t	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3½	Nat Alfalfa		1	4½	4½	4½	
1¼	⅝	NatHlth Ent		10	15-16	15-16	15-16	
1⅛	½	Natind wt		86	1	1	1 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	NKinney Cp	19	63	3	2⅝	2⅞—	⅜
8⅝	4⅛	NMedEn .12	4	153	8⅝	8	8 —	½
6¼	2⅞	Nat Paragn	10	68	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
3⅝	2¼	Nat Spinng	23	1	3	3	3	
1⅝	⅝	Nat System		2	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
12½	5⅛	NatwH .24b	8	10	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	½
6⅝	5⅛	Nelsner .20e	3	7	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
1 13-16	1⅛	Neonex .05	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—1-16	
25⅝	17½	NENuclr .30	11	45	23	22½	22½—	⅞
12	9⅝	NHamp .45e	6	18	9¾	9¼	9⅝—	⅛
⅞	7-16	Newidrla M	34	2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
12⅝	8½	NMex Ariz	47	1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Newpark Rs	5	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	3½	N Proc .35e	10	40	6½	6⅛	6½	
12⅞	7½	NYTimes .60	6	27	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝—	⅝
2	⅞	Nexus .14t	11	28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7½	5¼	NiagFSv .34	3	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
1⅝	⅞	Noel Indust		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10½	7⅛	Nolex Cp	17	8	9⅝	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
3	1⅝	Nortek Inc	4	11	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	NorAm Roy	10	10	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	40	16	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
3	1	NNGMob wt		39	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	9	7	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
13⅛	9	NomacO Gs	18	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛

O

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	5	5	6¾	6½	6⅝—	⅛
20	15½	Offshore Co	5	8	17	16½	16½—	¼
22½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	4	8	21⅛	20¾	20⅞—	⅛
7⅞	4	Oh Sealy .30	7	15	6½	6½	6½	
12⅝	10⅞	OKC Cp .80	3	28	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
13⅛	8⅝	OnLine Sys	4	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
69¼	48¼	OOklep Cop	3	z100	51	51	51 —	⅛
2	⅝	Originala		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	3⅞	OrioleHo .20	3	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
1⅞	1¼	Ormand Ind	5	2	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
5¼	2½	Outdr Sprt	6	4	5	4¼	4¼—	⅛
9⅛	5¼	OverhDr .40	7	18	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
2⅞	2⅛	Overs Secur		1	2½	2½	2½—	¼
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		12	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
3½	2½	OzarkA .05e	6	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

P - Q

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅞	⅝	P&F Indust	3	23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
½	3-16	Pac Cst Prp		4	7-16	7-16	7-16	
18⅛	16	PGE6pf 1.50		8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16¼	14¼	PGE pf1.37		5	15¼	15¼	15¼—	¼
14½	13	PGRd pf1.25		7	13⅝	13⅝	13½—	¼
13¼	11⅞	PG 4.5pf1.12		3	12½	12½	12½+	¼
25⅛	23½	PGE 9pf2.25		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
22⅞	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		14	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
23⅞	20½	PGE 8pf 2		5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		8	22	22	22 —	⅜
27½	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		19	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅜
3⅞	2½	P Holdg .16		1	3	3	3	
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z10	45½	45½	45½—	½
45½	37	PacLt pf4.40		z90	43⅝	43½	43 —	½
14½	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20		9	11	14	13⅞	13⅞—
53¼	50	Pac PL pf 5		z75	55	55	55	
29⅝	11⅞	PalrCp .40	11	85	27½	26½	27 —	½
1½	15-16	Palomr Finl		1	1⅛	1	1⅛	
13⅛	6¼	PanOcean O	208	149	10⅝	10	10⅝—	⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Pandl Bradf		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Pantasote	2	8	4⅞	4⅝	4½—	⅛
7	2¼	Parkwy Dis	6	3	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
19⅛	17	Parsons .60e	7	12	16⅝	16½	16½—	½
1	⅝	Pat Fashion	62	16	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
5	2½	Patagonia		2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	PatoCG .70e	2	26	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
10	7	PatrkP .86t	6	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3	1½	Pease Ellm		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2¼	1⅞	Pemcor Inc	5	1	2	2	2 +	⅛
8½	6½	PeonEng .60	4	8	8⅝	8	8⅛—	¼
9⅝	7⅝	PenRIE 1.15	7	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
⅞	7-16	Pentron Ind		10	11-16	11-16	11-16	
14½	11	PepBoys 1	5	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	PepCom .40	5	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
6¼	4	PeriniCp .35	4	7	6	6	6	
22	⅜	Permaner		136	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
5½	1⅝	Pertec Corp	10	70	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅜
6⅝	4½	Phil LD .52r	4	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Phoenix Stl	2	108	6½	6¼	6½—	⅛
1¼	11-16	Pioneer Sys		3	1	1	1 —	⅛
3⅛	2¼	Pioneer Tex	3	2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
17⅛	11⅝	PitDeMo .88	13	11	17	16½	16⅝	
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	9	8	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
30	17⅛	Pittway 1b	9	3	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅜
16¼	14	PlacDv 1.20	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
10⅝	3½	Plant Ind	8	23	9	8½	8½—	⅛
14½	8	Plantrnics		6	200	14½	14	14 —
3¼	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
⅜	5-16	PNB MR wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜—1-16	
11⅝	9	PneuSca .80	11	z1050	11½	10⅝	11½+	⅝
8⅞	4⅝	Pneum .20e	4	60	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		46	1⅞	1½	1⅝—	¼
8⅝	5⅝	Polychr .29t	4	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	¼
4⅝	2½	Prairie Oil	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12½	9½	Pratt Lmb 1	12	2	11	11	11 —	¼
4¼	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25⅝	17¼	Prent Hall 1	13	23	25¼	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
4⅞	3½	PresRl B .32		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
4½	1⅝	Presley Cos	18	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅜
14	9⅝	Preston .70	5	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.21e	7	5	9	9	9	
8⅝	7⅝	ProvGas .80	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
2¼	1½	PrudBdg .24	5	484	2½	2	2⅛—	⅜
1⅞	1¼	Prud Fund		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
49	42¼	PSCol pf4.25		z100	48½	48½	48½—	½
3⅝	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	78	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3½	1⅝	PuntaGrd Is	5	1	3½	3¼	3¼—	⅛
5⅛	3½	Purepac Lb	12	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅝	9	Putnam .60a	9	67	16½	16⅛	16½—	1⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Quebcor Inc	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼

R

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11½	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	5	5	9	8⅝	9	
26¼	12⅝	RangrO Can	54	45	24⅝	23⅛	23⅝—	1⅜
13	9⅝	Ransbrg .98	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Rath Pack		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
13⅝	16⅛	RaymPr .40	75	37	13½	12⅝	13⅛+	1¼
5	2⅞	RB Indust	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Reading Ind		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16⅞	12⅝	RealEst 1.40	11	5	15½	15½	15½	
13⅝	5	Rlt RT 1.92e	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp	6	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	⅞	Reeves Telc	21	5	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	¼
2⅝	1⅝	Refrig Trns		82	3⅛	2⅞	3 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	REIT IncFd		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
⅞	7-16	Ret Grp wt		79	⅝	9-16	⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	Rem Ar .88	7	7	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
23	17⅝	RepNY Cp	4	9	20⅞	20½	20⅝—	¼
9-16	3-16	RepMtln wt		33	5-16	5-16	5-16	
14⅞	4⅝	ReschCH .08		199	12	11½	11⅝—	⅞
3⅝	1⅛	ResrtsIntl A	3	6	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	ResrtsIntl B	4	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
2¼	⅞	Rest Assoc		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		5	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	RH Med Svc	12	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Riblet Prod		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Richford In	17	9	2½	2¼	2¼—	¼
⅞	⅜	Riker Maxs		11	11-16	11-16	11-16	
9-16	5-16	Riker Mx pf		6	½	½	½—1-16	
15⅝	6½	Riley Co	4	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	½
25½	19½	RioAlgm 1	6	2	22½	22	22 —	⅜
6¼	4⅝	RisdonM .36	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
3⅝	3	RLC Corp		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
30⅛	19½	Robintech	4	17	27⅝	26⅝	27¼—	⅝
4	2⅝	Roblin Ind	1	30	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
10	6⅝	Rockway .88	5	5	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
⅝	5-16	Rockw Nat		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
6½	5⅛	Rocorint .20	6	2	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
11¼	7⅛	Rogers Corp	7	7	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Roland Intl	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
1⅞	9-16	Ronco Telep		28	1	1	1	
5½	2⅛	Rossmor Cp	11	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
30	21½	Rowan .14	6	6	24⅛	23⅝	23½—	½
18⅝	14⅛	Rowind Inc	5	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Royal Amer	13	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1⅝	⅞	RoyBch Col	17	6	1	1	1 —	½
2⅛	1⅝	RSC Indust	7	3	2	2	2	
2⅞	1⅛	Ruddick Cp	4	10	2	2	2	
1⅝	⅞	Rusco Ind		101	1½	1¼	1⅜	
10⅝	7⅛	Russell .60	2	10	8¼	8	8 —	½
7½	5	Rust Cft .40	5	32	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	¼
21¼	17¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	45	19½	19	19¼—	⅛

S

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18⅝	15½	StJohnsT .62	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
7¼	3¼	Salem .24t	8	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Sambos .10a	13	254	14	13⅝	13¾—	½
84	67	SDgo pf7.80		y400	82	82	82 +	2
33½	27½	San JW 2.40	7	4	31⅞	31½	31½—	⅜
2¼	1¼	Sargent Ind	12	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
5⅝	3	Saundr L .20	6	6	5	4⅝	5 +	⅜
7⅛	5⅝	Schenut .60a	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
2⅝	1⅛	Schick Inc		8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
6	1⅞	Schiller Ind	14	14	5⅝	5	5 —	½
1⅛	1⅛	Sci Mgt .509e	10	7	1⅝	1½	1½—	¼
11½	4½	SciAtlan .25t	9	136	11	9¼	9¼—	1⅜
16½	13¼	Scope Ind	5	4	15½	15½	15½—	¼
15	12	Scurry Rain		1	14	14	14 —	⅛
4	2¼	Sealectr Cp	6	8	4	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
4⅝	2½	Sears Ind	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8½	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	6	28	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
1⅞	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛+1-16	
5⅝	4⅝	Selas Cp .30	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅞	9-16	Seligm Asso		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11⅞	7⅞	SeligLa .60b	4	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
6½	3⅝	Semtch .14t	8	15	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3¼	Servisco .38	4	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
1⅞	1	Servotr .10r	17	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2½	⅝	SG Sec .51e		37	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
13⅝	10	SG Se pf1.70		12	12½	12⅝	12⅝	5
2⅝	1⅝	Shaer Shoe	13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8¼	4⅛	Shawln .50b	5	3	87	87	7 —	⅛
5⅝	2	ShearHay 5		31	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
6¼	11-16	SheltRes .06		456	5⅞	4⅞aQ	⅞—	1
19	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	9	148	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	½
25½	19⅝	Shn O pf1.25		17	26	24⅝	25⅝+	1
19⅝	8½	Sherwd Med	7	25	16⅝	16¼	16⅝—	⅜
3⅝	2	ShulmTr En		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6½	3½	Slerrcin .20	7	6	6	5⅝	6	
4½	3⅛	Sigma Inst	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
3⅛	1⅝	SikesCp .08		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	Sim Sch .10e	6	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6½	4½	Sorg Pa .9a	75	86	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Soundsn .48	15	60	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	½
19½	17¾	SCEO pf1.68		z50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
104	92	SCE pf8.96		1	99	99	99 —	2½
25⅞	22⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		3	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
17¼	15⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
16⅝	13	seiq 5 2pf 1.30		2	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	
14⅝	11⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	½
4⅝	4⅝	Sou Real Ut	6	5	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
48½	40	SouRoy .88b	18	17	45⅛	44½	44½—	⅝
4⅝	3	Specity Rest	5	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9	4⅝	Spector .18e	2	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2½	1½	Spectro IVND	½		⅛	¼	2½	2½
2⅛	15-16	SpencCo .32t		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	3⅝	Specnr F .32	7	3	5	5	5	
5⅛	3⅝	Splentex .48	4	1	5	5	5	
5⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	3	2	4⅝	4½	4½	
5⅝	3⅝	Std Metals	6	x37	5½	5	5½+	½
7¼	4⅝	StdMotA .42	6	21	6⅝	6½	6¼—	⅜
5⅛	1½	StdPac Corp	6	17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝—	⅛
1½	1	StdPrud wt		22	1	1	1 —	⅛
17⅝	10¼	StdShrs .40r		7	16	15½	15½—	⅛
15¼	12⅛	Stange .20	16	15	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	¼
1½	15-16	Stardust Inc	17	3	1½	1½	1½	
16½	9½	StarrtHo .30	10	27	16	15	16 +	⅜
5⅝	3½	StatSvL .40b	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅝	3¼	Steelmi .15e	2	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
1	⅝	Sterl Electr		36	1	15-16	15-16—1-16	
3½	2	SterlPre .11t	4	26	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅝	3½	STP Cp .40e	9	41	5⅝	5½	5½	
8⅝	5⅝	Struth Wells	19	40	8	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
1	71-6	Summit Org	11	1	1	1	1	
18	9	Sun Elec .60	8	96	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅞
4⅛	3¼	Sunair .17e	4	2	4	4	4 +	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	SunshJ .20b	6	2	7⅛	7	7 —	⅜
2½	1⅝	Supercr .10e	4	6	2½	2½	2½	
2⅝	1½	Supindin .12	11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
6½	4⅝	Sup Surg Mf	4	11	5⅝	5½	5½	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅞	15-16	Susauta a		10	1½	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5	2⅝	Susquhan pf		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
19¼	9⅝	SW Ind .80	4	5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
5	2⅛	Synaloy .14t	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
40¾	29⅞	Synetx .40	16	760	37¼	36⅞	36⅞—	1
2⅛	15-16	System Eng		285	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛+	⅝

T

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
15¼	9½	Tasty B .90r	10	1	14½	14½	14½—	¾
13-16	½	Tech Sym	17	23	¾	11-16	11-16	
1⅛	5-16	Telex Cp wt		9	⅞	¾	¾	
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	12	24	2¼	2	2⅛—	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Tenneco wt		3	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	TennFS .40e	2	2	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
1⅝	1	Tensor Cp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15⅝	5⅛	Teradyn Inc		9	53	13½	12¼	12½— 1
15⅞	11⅝	TerraC .25e	3	54	13½	13	13⅝—	⅛
8¼	5⅞	TesoroPt wt		115	7⅝	6⅝	7 —	⅝
58¼	51⅝	TxPL pf4.56		z25	56	56	56	w-w 1
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Textron wt		9	10¼	10	10¼—	⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Thrftmt .15e	4	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		15	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
2½	1½	Tigerintl wt		11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2½	Timpte Ind	3	1	3	3	3 +	⅛
5⅛	3¼	TMC Mtg In	2	5	4½	4	4 —	½
8⅞	4½	Tokheim .20	10	6	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
86	77	TolEd pf8.32		z20	83	83	83 —	2
6⅝	4½	ToppsGu .20	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
6¼	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	54	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅞	8⅞	Total pf.70		11	11½	11¼	11¼—	½
4	1⅛	Town nity		6	3½	3½	3½	
3⅞	1⅞	Tracor Inc	10	5	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
2½	1¼	Trans Lux		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8¼	5¼	Trnspt Pool	4	152	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Treadw .23t		2	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	TriStMtr .80	4	8	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅜
2⅞	2⅛	Tubos Mex	11	11	2 13-16	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅞	2⅝	Turbodyne		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7¼	3⅞	Tw'nFair In	5	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛

U

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2½	1⅝	UIP Cp .12	5	28	2½	2½	2½	
3¼	2⅞	UNA .10a	3	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15-16	⅝	UnBrand wt		76	15-16	⅞	⅞—1-16	
11⅛	10⅛	UnCosF .48b	7	9	11⅛	10½	11⅛+	⅛
2	⅞	UDollrs .10e		37	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	5	40	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
¼	⅛	UnNatCp wt		52	3-16	3-16	3-16	
4⅝	2⅛	L PLve .07p		2	4	4	4 —	⅛
9⅛	3½	US Filtr .20	8	476	9⅛	8⅝	9 —	½
8⅝	4⅛	US LsgRl E	9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	4	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1½	US Radium		5	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅞	11¾	US Reduct 1	2	9	15¼	15	15⅛	
7⅛	6¼	USRbR .60a	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅝	7½	Unitek Corp	8	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Univ Contnr		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	UnivRs .05e	7	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3	UnryRun .28	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Univ Sav .32	12	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18½	12¼	UtahldSu 1a	12	12	18½	18¼	18½	
6	4⅛	UV Ind wt		95	4⅝	4⅛	4½—	⅛

V

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
21⅞	14½	Vall In 3.20e	3	97	21¼	20½	20½—	1⅛
4	3	Valley Mtal	9	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4	2⅝	Vaispar .24	6	3	3	3	3	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	4	10	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
2⅛	1⅛	Varo Inc	3	2	2	2	2	
10⅛	6⅞	Veecolns	22	6	5	10	9⅝	9⅝— ⅜
1⅞	⅞	Verit Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	5⅛	VermtA .40b	5	5	8½	8¼	8½+	½
4⅛	1⅞	Vernitron	8	131	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
¾	7-16	Vertipil Inc		20	11-16	⅝	11-16+	⅛
2½	1⅛	Viking Genl	5	3	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Vikoa Inc		7	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		16	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
6	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

W

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅝	2⅝	WabMg .10a	6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
1⅞	1½	WadelEq.10	15	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2 13-16	1½	Walnoco Oil	8	3	2 7-16	2 5-16	2 5-16—3-16	
16⅞	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	6	2	16½	16⅝	16½+	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	WarC pfC.05		169	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
24½	16⅞	WasPstB .50	8	39	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	
13⅝	11⅞	WaghRl 1.28	11	11	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Watsco .05e	8	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Wolman Co	17	4	2	2	2	
8	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	19	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Welco .10	4	3	3	3	3	
7⅞	3⅞	Westats Ptl	12	317	7⅛	6¼	6⅞—	⅛
⅛	⅛	Westby Fsh		2	13-16	13-16	13-16+1-16	
5	3⅛	WstDcal 10	11	x2	4 7-16	4 7-16	4 7-16—	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Wstn Fin .10	4	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	WstPacl wt		8	1	1	1	
7¼	6⅞	Whispny .60	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
13⅝	8¼	Whiting 1	5	20	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
¾	½	Whittakr wt		15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	7	35	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
3⅛	2⅛	WillcoxG .12	4	7	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6¼	4⅛	WilshrO .05r	7	10	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30	6	5	3½	3⅛	3½	
7½	5⅛	Winkimn .50	4	4	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
1⅛	11-16	Winston Mil		2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
3½	1⅝	WolfHB .24	13	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
5	2⅛	Wood In .30t	71	14	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
1⅛	11-16	Wool Ll .08c		2	1	1	1 —3-16	
12	5⅝	Worces Conl	5	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Work Wr .60	10	4	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
3⅛	1½	Wrather Cp	41	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1 13-16	1⅛	Wright Har		17	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16+3-16	
3½	2½	WTC Air .10	4	34	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15½	7½	WUI Inc .40	6	41	13¼	12½	12½—	1
5⅝	3½	WyloLab .20	5	58	4⅞	4½	4⅝—	⅛
9¼	5	Wynn Intl	4	64	8¼	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
9⅝	6½	WymBn .50	7	x5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3¼	1⅝	Wyomising	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛

X - Y - Z

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18	12⅝	Xonics inc		23	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	10	17	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
6	4⅛	Zero Mf .10e	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—With warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest days trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the newstockonly.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Scurities Dealers Assn., over the ccounter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices March 24, 1975

Bank and Trust	Bid	Ask
Bankam	37½	37⅞
1st Bk Sy	35⅝	36½
1stEmp S	11½	12¼
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Frnkl Cp	3	3⅝
Harlf NC	15½	16
Midl Bks	28⅛	22⅝
Shaw Bos	30½	32
U Va Bks	14⅝	15⅝
Va N Bnk	14½	15½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19¼	19⅝
Industrials		
AFA PrS	4¾	5¾
AID Inc	2	3
AVM Cp	2⅝	3½
Acushnt	11	12½
Add:sn W	8½	8⅞
Adv Ros	1¼	1½
Alberts	3⅛	3⅝
Alco Inc	9⅝	10⅛
Allyn Bac	5⅛	5⅝
A El Lab	1⅝	1⅝
Am Exp	36½	37
Am Finl	11⅝	11¾
Am Furn	3⅛	3⅝
Am Greet	11	11½
Am Telev	18⅛	11⅛
Am Weld	6⅝	7½
Amtr Dv	1⅛	1⅞
Anadite	3	3⅝
Anheus B	37½	37⅝
Ard May	2⅛	2⅞
ArkWIG	16	16½
Arrow H	17¼	18
Arvida	5⅝	5⅝
AsCC Bot	11¾	12½
AtlGas Lt	12⅝	13
Baird At	3⅝	4
Balt PnlC	6½	6¾
Bng Hy	18⅝	19½
Bkam Rlt	7	7½
Bassett F	14	14¾
Bayls Mk	9	9½
Beeline F	5	5⅝
Betz Lab	37	37¾
Bibb Co.	6	6⅝
Bird Son	31½	33
Birtchr	1⅝	2
Bick Hills	27½	28½
Bonza Inf	2⅛	2⅝
Booz AH	4	4½
Braden	17¼	8
Brinks	12⅝	13¼
Brks Sca	13⅝	14½
Brwing	3⅝	4¼
Buckb M	5½	6
Buckeye	4⅝	5⅛
Burn Sim	4⅝	4⅞
CalWS	25½	26½
Camal Ch	1⅞	2¼
Conrad H	1⅛	1½
Caplin Air	⅝	⅞
Cap Tec	3	3¼
CenVl PS	10⅝	10⅝
Chm Lea	8½	9½

	Bid	Ask
Chesa Ut	8½	9½
Chi Bridg	77	78½
Chilton	2⅛	3
hrisSe	92½	954
Circle F	2¼	3
CitznUt A	28⅝	28⅞
CitznUt B	26½	27¼
Clark Mt	26	27
Clow Cp	8⅝	9¼
Colu Vent	3	r
Com Clr	13Y	14¾
Coml Sh	20½	22
Comw Pa	23	23⅞
Con Pap	6½	37½
Corenco	16½	18½
Craw Co	15½	17
Cutir Fed	1⅛	2½
Danly M	5¼	6
Data Dgn	1⅝	2⅝
Data Hnd	10⅝	10⅞
Dayt Inc	22	24
Decor In	2½	3
DeKlb Ag	34½	35½
Delhi Ilc	2⅛	2⅝
DeLux C	29¼	30
Det IntBr	28	29
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	9½	10¼
Dixn Cru	16	17½
Docutel	3⅝	4
Dollar G	6⅝	6¾
Dorch G	6⅝	6⅞
Dow Jone	26	27
Doyle DB	7⅞	8⅝
Dunkin D	35	4M
Drlron	13⅝	14⅝
Eberln In	3¼	3¾
Econ Lab	30½	31
ElPas El	9¼	10⅛
Elba Syst	4¼	4¾
Elder e	4	4¾
Elec Nucl	6⅛	6⅝
Elec od	1¼	1⅜
Energy C	3⅝	4¼
Entwistl	2¼	3
Equty Oil	15½	16
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	15⅝	16½
Fab Tek	1	1⅝
Fingrht	2	2⅝
Fst Bost	20½	21¼
Ficknqr	166	x7¼
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	8½	8⅞
Frmigll		1⅛
Fotomat	6	6⅝
Frnkln El	9⅛	9⅝
Frnd Ice	18½	19¼
Gov EFin	9	9½
Graph Cn	14¼	15
Green Mt	4¼	4¾
Grey Adv	6⅝	6⅞
Gull Intst	6½	7
vrodn	3½	3⅝
Harper R	7⅝	7⅞
Henred F	12½	13
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	14	14½
HORIZ Res	4⅝	5
Huck Mfg	4⅝	5⅛
Huds Pap	18½	20
Hyatt Cp	5⅝	5⅝
Hyatt Int	5¼	5⅝
Ind Nuclr	3¼	4¼
Infra Ind	1½	2
Infrmk In	x¼	1¼
Intrm G	11⅝	12⅛

	Bid	Ask
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4
JaSou Ut	22⅝	22⅞
Jamsby	15¼	16
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1½
Joslyn M	15¼	16
KMS Ind	2⅛	3⅛
Kaisr Stl	23½	24
KalsStl pf	18	18½
Kalvar	3⅝	3⅞
Kaman A	15⅝	15⅝
Kampg A	3½	4
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅝
Kaysam	⅞	1⅛
Kear Tr	4⅝	5
Kelly Svc	11⅞	12⅝
Keuff Ess	13¼	14¼
Keye Fib	15	15½
Key CUSF	3⅝	3⅞
King Inf	1⅞	2⅝
Knap Vog	11¼	12½
Lance In	23¼	24½
Land Res	⅝	1
Leedy Cp	1⅝	2½
Lin Bcast	⅞	5⅜
Loblaw	5⅞	6⅝
Log Etrn	2¼	2⅝
Madisn G	12⅛	12⅝
Mal Rlty	1⅝	2
Mallkrt	43¼	44
Manor C	1½	2
Marlt Frt	6⅞	7⅝
Maui LP	87	9⅝
McCor	35¼	36½
McQuay	9½	10¼
Measur	20⅝	21½
Medtrn	34¼	35
Merid In	1⅝	2
Midsx W	12¼	13
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	13⅝	14⅛
Miner In	3⅝	3⅝
Minn Gas	18⅝	19½
Miss Vl G	12½	12⅞
Mrs S Pie	9⅛	10
Mont Col	4	4⅝
Moore P	8	9
Moore S	13	14
Molch M	3⅝	4½
Mot Club	4¼	4¾
Mueller	8½	10
Nat &O	7⅝	8½
Nat Lib	2½	2⅞
N Patent	6⅞	7
N SecRsh	3⅞	4⅝
Natnw Rl	4⅝	5⅝
NJ Nat G	11¼	12
Nielsn A	16⅝	17⅛
Nielsn B	16⅝	17¼
NoCar Gs	9¼	9⅝
N Eur Oil	19⅞	20⅛
Nortrp Kl	w0¼	21
NW NatG	7	7⅝
NW PuSv	17⅝	18⅛
Noxel Cp	15⅛	16½
Ohio Ferr	10¾	12⅛
Oil Shale	3⅝	3⅝
Ormont	2⅞	4⅛
Offer TP	17½	18
Over NA	1¼	2
Pabst Br	25⅝	25⅞
PacGa R	1⅝	22½
Pakco	1	1⅜
Park Dr	c20	20½
Parks H	2½	3
Pauley P	3⅝	4
Peerl Mf	11	11¾
PnzlOff B	6⅝	7

	Bid	Ask
Pepsi BW	4⅝	5⅛
Petrolit	9	60½
Pettibon	16½	17½
Phlijp L	10⅞	11⅛
Piedmt A	5⅞	5⅛
Pinkrtn	29⅝	30½
Pion hiB	24¼	24⅝
Pistilin	2⅝	3⅛
Possis Cp	3	3E
Progrp	2⅛	2½
Pub S NC	9⅛	9½
P Bennet	35	36
PutD Cap	3⅛	4⅛
Qual Inns	3	3½
Ragen Pr	3	3⅝
Rahall C	2⅞	3⅝
Raych Cp	213	218
Raymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	3⅛	4
Road Ex	37½	38¼
Robin M	8¼	9¼
Roberts J	3⅝	4⅝
Roselon	3⅛	4
ouse	4	4¼
Rus Stov	14	14⅝
Sadlier	1⅝	2⅛
Scan Dat	1⅛	1⅞
Scripps H	17¼	18¼
Seis Delt	3	3⅝
Senec F	3⅛	4
Seven U	28½	2⅛
snap Tls	34½	35½
Solid Sta	10	11
S Cal Wat	11⅞	12⅝
Sw Gs cp	8⅝	8⅞
Sw El Sv	13⅝	14½
Std Regis	15½	16¼
Jan HPd	9	18½
Sterlg Str	3⅞	4⅝
Strawb Cl	19	20½
Sugdal F	2	2½
Super El	4⅝	5⅛
IME DC	4⅛	4⅝
Tampax	392	40¼
Tayr Wi	7⅛	13¼
Tech Pub	6	6¾
Techcre	7	7⅝
Tecum P	28	30
Tennant	27	29
Tlfny Co	7	7½
Transco	7⅞	8⅛
Transo O	9½	x8
Trico Pd	26½	29½
Triln OG	2¼	2⅝
Tyson F	8⅞	9⅝
Un McGil	6½	7¼
US Bknt	2¼	2⅝
US TrkLn	11½	12
Up Pen P	15½	16
Valley Gs	8	9
VanD Air	6½	7¼
Vance S	2½	2⅞
Velcro	5⅞	6¼
Ventron	20	20¾
Weds Pu	6	6⅝
Wsh NG	10	10½
Webb Re	6⅛	6⅝
Weco Dvl	1⅝	1⅞
Weight W	7⅞	8¼
Weldtrn	2	2¼
Weling M	9	9½
Well Gar	5	5¼
Welsbch	3	3¼
Wstn Mtg	2	2¼
Westmd	45¾	46½
Wisc PL	16⅛	16½
Wdwrd L	14⅞	15⅝
Wright W	2⅞	3¼
ZionUt B	13¼	14

ADVERTISEMENT

TOKYO SHIBAURA ELECTRIC CO. LTD., TOSHIBA

(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the annual report 1974 of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd. (TOSHIBA), will be available in Amsterdam at Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. and further at: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY. COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam.

FCE Quotations

March 25, 1975

		1975 Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	740	745	745	750
743.43	offer	750	755	780	790
FTI	bid	260	265	260	250
245.00	offer	270	275	290	300
TKDJ	bid	4150	4100	4100	4150
4226.87	offer	4250	4300	4350	4400
Prem. Gas	bid		125	125	122
123.25	offer		130	130	130
Gasoil	bid		84	86	86
82.25	offer		89	90	95

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd. — Keizersgracht 363 Amsterdam. Telex: 16102. Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: INDEXCHANGE.

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ

The Board of Directors' meeting, held on March 18, 1975, approved the accounts for the 1974 fiscal year.

The profit figure comes to Fr. 127,753,359.

The payment of a dividend of Fr. 15 to which will be added a fiscal credit of Fr. 7.50 already paid to the Treasury and which brings the total dividend to Fr. 22.50, will be proposed to the shareholders at the Ordinary General Assembly on May 27, 1975. The net dividend distributed for the 1973 financial year amounted to Fr. 14 in addition to a fiscal credit of Fr. 7.

Currency Rates

March 24, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3830	5.7570	102.125*	56.525*	37.70y	—	6.0020*	94.89*	43.7.5*
Brussels (c)	34.475	83.42	14.80	8.1965	5.478*	14.492	—	13.755	6.345
Frankfurt	2.3295	5.6304	—	55.30*	3.696x	97.84*	6.747*	92.90*	42.5J*
London (z)	2.41775	—	5.6350	10.1800	1.523	5.74975	83.375	6.0670	13.1350
Milan	630.45	1522.75	270.38	149.71	—	264.63	18.2680	250.875	115.79
Paris	4.2075	10.18375	180.60*	—	6.6950x	177.00	12.21125	167.900	77.450
Zurich	2.5045	6.0513	107.53*	59.48*	0.3975*	105.18*	7.28*	—	46.0*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4235; Escudo: 24.1?; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.795; Schilling: 16.525; Sw. krona: 3.9?60; Belgian financial franc: 35.00.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	Low
Amsterdam	89.70	92.00	94.50	77.00
Brussels	123.10	124.57	127.37	106.43
Frankfurt	130.75	131.07	136.22	110.56
London 30	265.00	274.00	317.70	146.00
London 500	114.71	118.70	134.49	63.49
Milan	101.10	103.30	108.86	85.98
Paris	122.00	127.60	127.60	99.70
Sydney	359.01	361.46	369.48	289.88
Tokyo (n)	308.85	311.84	316.94	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4226.87	4276.90	4348.07	3627.04
Zurich	258.30	256.70	261.80	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

March 24, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	253	Matsu E. Wks.	490
Canon	204	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	1?2
Dai Nip. Print.	405	Mitsubi Corp.	390
Fuji Bank	362	Mitsui Co.	424
Fuji Photo	323	Mitsukoshi	429
Hitachi	165	Nippon Elec.	137
Honda Motor	605	Sharp	226
C. Itoh	422	Shiseido	991
Japan Air L.	1,640	Sony Corp.	2 660
Kansai El. P.	756	Sumitomo Bk.	307
Kao Soap	370	Taisho Marine	302
Kirin Brewery	298	Takeda Chem.	239
Komatsu	315	Teijin	157
Kubota	468	Tokio Marine	525
Matsu E. Ind.	468	Toray	146
		Toyota Motor	473

MODARCO S.A.

MODERN ART COLLECTION S.A

CONVOCATION

à l'Assemblée générale ordinaire des Actionnaires qui aura lieu

mardi 8 avril 1975, à 15 heures,

à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A., 6, rue de Hollande, Genève.

Ordre du jour :

1. Rapport de gestion pour l'exercice 1974.
2. Rapport du commissaire aux comptes.
3. Approbation de ces rapports.
4. Affectation du résultat de l'exercice.
5. Décharge au Conseil d'administration.
6. Election et réélection des administrateurs.
7. Réélection du commissaire aux comptes.
8. Divers.

Le rapport de gestion comprenant notamment le bilan, le compte de pertes et profits, la proposition d'affectation du résultat de l'exercice et le rapport du commissaire aux comptes sont à la disposition des actionnaires dès le 25 mars 1975 auprès des établissements suivants :

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS (SUISSE) S.A., Genève, et ses succursales de Lugano et Zurich,

BANQUE DU RHONE ET DE LA TAMISE S.A., GENEVE.

Les cartes d'admission à l'assemblée générale peuvent y être retirées contre dépôt des actions jusqu'au 1er avril 1975 au plus tard.

Pour le Conseil d'administration, Le Président: J.-J. MICHEL.

This advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

Aquitaine Oil Corporation

A Subsidiary of

Société Nationale Des Pétroles D'Aquitaine

has acquired certain oil and gas reserves and mineral interests from

Pruet & Hughes Company

The undersigned initiated the above transaction and assisted in its negotiation.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

March 25, 1975.

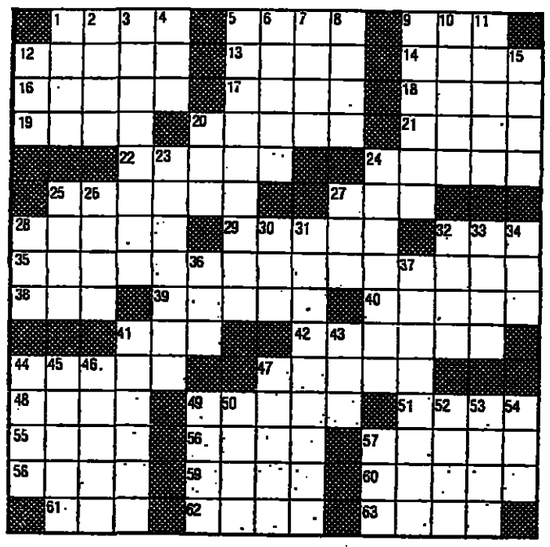
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Sound of disapproval
5 Wood color
9 Naval boat: Abbr.
12 Likewise
13 Word with durance
14 Evangelist Roberts
16 Ward off
17 Sashes
18 Not final, in law
19 Kind of tasse
20 Distribute
21 Cabbage: Var.
22 Ill-defined
24 TV, in England
25 Agitated state
27 Fellow
28 Rudolf Serkin's need
29 "Don't tell me —— do it"
32 Swimsuit part
35 Darwin work
38 State: Abbr.
39 Stupid
40 Great quintet
41 Social newcomer
42 Talked idly
44 Side dish
47 Gaze
48 Harbor structure
49 Conductor's need
51 Mountain pass
55 Sandarac tree
56 Military fugitive
57 Auto
58 Roman emperor
59 Half a disease
60 Goaded on
61 Compass reading
62 Biblical home
63 Observes

DOWN

1 Busy place
2 Thing
3 Endeavoring
4 Drunkard
5 Theme of 35 Across
6 Standby for W. J. Bryan
7 Mixture
8 Settle snugly
9 Event of 1925, with 10 Down
10 See 9 Down
11 Rathbone
12 Family member
15 Miss Langtry
20 Ice or teen
23 Sidestepped
24 Protective, as a deity
25 Beget
26 Lament
27 U. S. economists' concern: Abbr.
28 Jet housing
30 Outfield positions: Abbr.
31 Solution in pharmacy
32 Two-wheeler
33 Marsh plant
34 Donkey
36 Bird's beak
37 Related group
41 Defender in 1925 case
43 Conducted
44 Bridge
45 Buenos ——
46 Shakespearean king et al.
47 Put in a warehouse
49 Ruth or Herman
50 Overwhelmed
52 Mammoth
53 Figures in 1925 trial
54 Kennedy
57 Billiard item



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Showers	MILAN	11	52	Cloudy
ANKARA	5	41	Cloudy	MONTREAL	-3	27	Cloudy
ATHENS	14	57	Rain	MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable	MUNICH	3	37	Snow
BELGRADE	3	37	Rain	NEW YORK	13	55	Showers
BERLIN	8	46	Fair	NICE	11	52	Fair
BRUSSELS	4	39	Showers	OSLO	3	37	Overcast
BUDAPEST	3	37	Rain	PARIS	8	46	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	2	36	Snow
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	5	41	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy	SOFIA	3	37	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy	TEHRAN	16	61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Showers	TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	55	Fair	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Cloudy	VENICE	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy	VIENNA	4	39	Cloudy
HELSINKI	6	43	Cloudy	WARSAW	7	45	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	30	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	13	55	Showers
LAS PALMAS	15	59	Cloudy	ZURICH	—	—	Unavailable
LISBON	—	—	Unavailable				
LONDON	8	46	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
March 24, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

(w) Alexander Fund $6.25
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... $8.33
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss.pr. SF86.74
(i) Apollo Fund S.A $79.85
(w) Austral. Trust S.A..... $3.85

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Baerbond..... SF171.50
— (d) Combar..... SF707
— (d) Grobar SF463
— (d) Stockbar SF768

(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.. $13.99
(w) Browninvest..... $13.39
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.. $10.75
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.80

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'..... $13.30
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.... $9.45
(d) Capital Rentainvest..... LF937

(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.. $600.23
(w) Convert Fd.Int.A Certs. $7.43
(w) Convert.Fd.Int B Certs. $10.48
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N V. $7.93

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec..... SF340.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds.... SF69.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF62.75
— (d) Energievalor..... SF73.25
— (d) U-acc SF582.00
— (d) Europavalor..... SF124.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A..... $4.08

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd..... $9.14
— (w) C.S. Income Fd..... $8.04

(w) D.G.C. $39.29
(d) Delta Invest. Fund..... $0.75
(d) Delta Multifund..... $7.83
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund..... Yen 9.036
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)... $1.41

(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $10.01
(w) Dr. Interest. Inv Fd..... $11.42

(w) Europe Obligations LF970
(d) Executive Fd of Canada $5.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia .. $7.85
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund... $13.04
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd .. $13.14
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.... $8.35

(d) Fonderm BF838
(w) First Intern'l Fd $115.17
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.... $14.46
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $26.69
(d) First Security Cap Fd.. $25.82
(w) Fleming Fd S.A. $50.13
(w) Fleming Japan Fund.... $18.37
(w) Fonsecex Issue Pr..... SF1.607
(d) Formula Selection Fd... SF82.10
(d) Fonditalia. $18.75
(d) Fund of Nations $5.55
(d) Fund of N Y. (ex-div.)... $6.87
(w) Future Australia Fd .... Aus.$7.13

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $9.65
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.... $32.30*
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $5.47
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.. $6.91

(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV $5.150
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $23.87
(d) Icofund. $9.56
(d) Interfin. SF1004.19
(d) Interfund S.A.... ..... $9.94
(d) Interlatin. ..... Lire 7.464
(w) Intermarket Fund..... $98.12*
(w) Int'l Income Fund..... $22.85
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd ..... Can.$4.14

(r) Int'l Securities Fund .. $6.47
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A. $9.15
(r) Invest. Atlantiques. .. $34.69
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund.. $0.17
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A $8.87
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $15.53
(d) Japan Selection Fund .. $44.11
(w) Japan Pacific Fund .. $12.94

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East. Trust.. $50.51
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund. $58.71
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $12.06

(d) KB Income Fund LF1.534
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F $9.55
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $16.45
(w) Leverage Cap Hold.. ... $23.83

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. SF347.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund. SF363.50

(w) Luxfund..... $17.83
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.. $11.56
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.57
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.52
(w) N.A.M.F. $62.65*
(w) Nippon Fund..... $24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund... $6.25
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.... $7.13
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.... $1.724
(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $6.75
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund.. $19.83
(d) Renta Fund..... LF1.930
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF1.464
(d) Rentinvest LF803

SAFE GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund. $4.69
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $9.91
— (d) Global Fund... ..... $3.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF50.25

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $11.68

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSP Fund..... SF22.19
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF4.57
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V..... $7.17
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM90.90

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.... SF1.433
— (r) Securswiss..... SF1.021

(d) Saros Fund..... $137.17
(w) Star Fund..... $5.52
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. $5.30

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor..... SF403.25
— (d) Intervalor..... SF61.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF255.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF180.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.... SF75.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF77.38

(w) Talent Global Fund..... $7.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Seal. $21.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.... $20.25
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $16.30

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist..... $1.16
+ (r) Do. Accumulation.... $1.48
+ (r) 2-Way Fund Int'l..... $2.14

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SF31.00
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF98.50
— (d) Convert-Invest..... SF75.00
— (d) Euro Europe Sh..... SF112.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF83.00
— (d) Globinvest..... SF61.50
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF95.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF312.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.. SF227.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est .. SF174.50

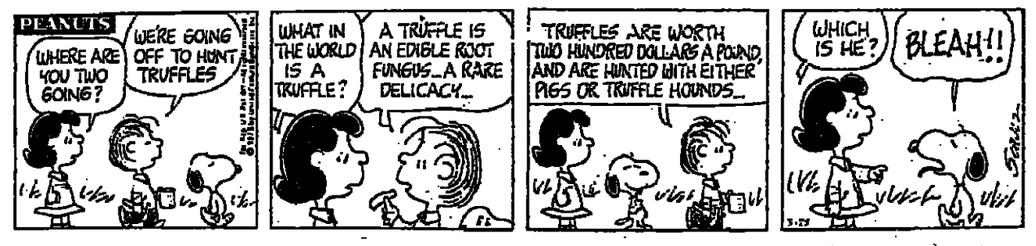
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds..... DM14.25
— (d) Europafonds..... DM31.90
— (d) Unifonds..... DM19.45
— (d) Unirenta..... DM40.45
— (d) Unispecial L DM30.85

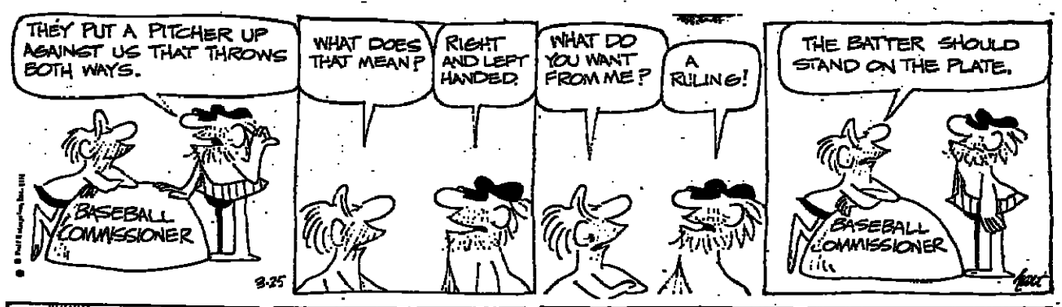
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd..... $2.38
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd..... $11.70
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $5.56
(w) Western Hedge Fund... $1.220.11
(w) West Proprietary N V ... $1.378.77
(d) World Equity Grth Fd . $401.66
(w) Worldwide Securities. $32.20
(w) Worldwide Special. ... $3.066.08

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; z — New; N.A. — Not available. SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS



B.C.



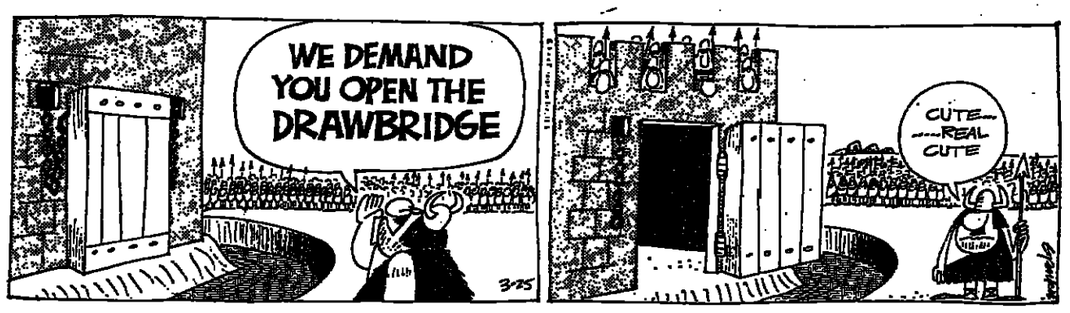
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



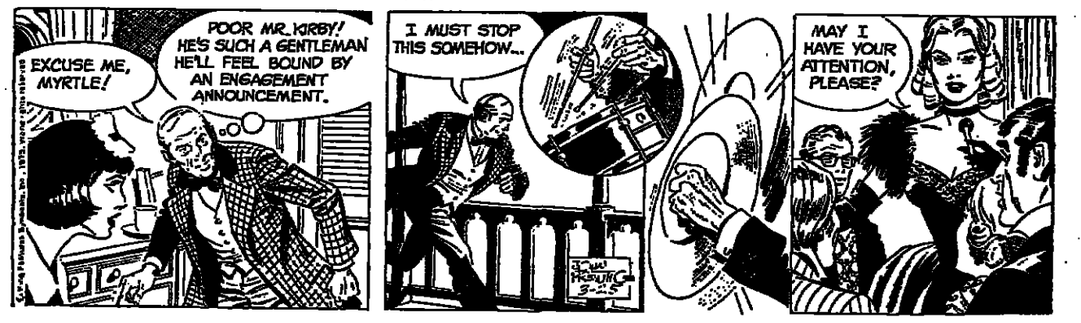
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MILIT

NAGET

SLUIBY

GROJAN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

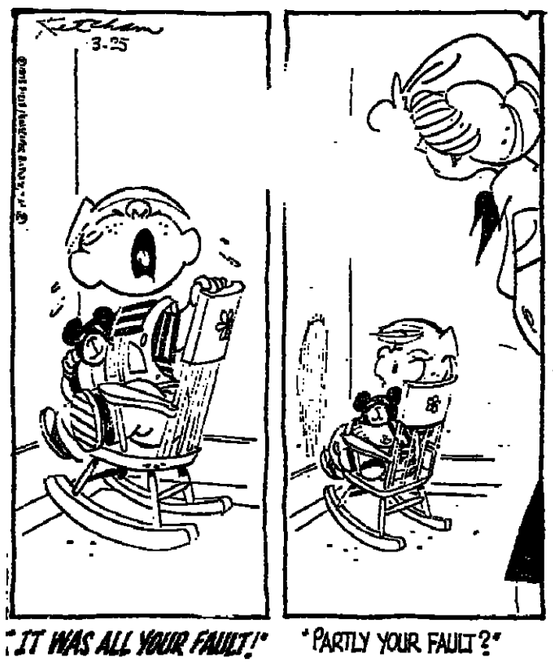
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PAPER DECAY TRIPLE WIZARD
Answer: *Time for showers*—APRIL

هكذا من الأصل

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

CONVERSATION IN THE CATHEDRAL

By Mario Vargas Llosa. Translated by Gregory Rabassa. Harper and Row. 601 pp. $12.50.

Reviewed by Suzanne Jill Levine

FEW Latin American writers have attempted to create so ambitious and complicated a body of work as Mario Vargas Llosa. In one decade (his first novel was published in 1963) this 38-year-old Peruvian has published three long novels, two short ones and a collection of short stories. Linked by common themes and structures, these six volumes can be seen as one work—one of the largest narrative efforts in contemporary Latin American letters.

Very deliberately, Vargas Llosa has chosen to be his country's conscience. Following Jean-Paul Sartre's recommendations to the intellectuals of 1945, Vargas Llosa has written books that reflect a world in decay, contaminated by the exploitation of the Indian and the worker, a world victimized by foreign imperialism and by the native bourgeoisie's complicity in this exploitation. As he stated when he received the Rómulo Gallegos Award for Literature in Venezuela in 1967, Vargas Llosa believes that literature is fire, that the writer's function is to contribute to the destruction of a dying world in order to lay the foundations of another world where social justice will not be merely a utopian ideal.

Because of his socialist convictions and his ready defense of them, he has always been attacked by his country's right wing forces. But he has also been attacked by the left. Because he dared to criticize the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and later in 1971 dared to criticize Fidel Castro's socialist regime for the imprisonment of the Cuban poet Heberto Padilla, Vargas Llosa was vilified by his former comrades. Today he lives in Lima, denouncing the arbitrary conduct of a leftist military regime that wants to eliminate all possibility of internal criticism.

From this point of view, Vargas Llosa seems to be the perfect cliché of the Latin American writer: a revolutionary, a nonconformist, using his work for extra-literary functions. To a certain extent that image is accurate, as can be seen in the subject of this vast new novel, now published in a smooth translation by Gregory Rabassa. In fact, "Conversation in The Cathedral" is a meticulous panorama of the Peru of the late 1940's and early 1950's, when General Odría's dictatorship was like a cancer that ate into the very marrow of Peruvian society. Vargas Llosa reconstructs those terrible years by means of a rambling, repetitive conversation in a bar called "The Cathedral" (and not in a Roman Catholic cathedral as the title ambiguously suggests) between t characters—a young man, Sa diago Zavala, and his fath chauffeur, Ambrosio. Santiag journalist and the son of a r and famous politician, Don F min, is not the most interest character in the book. He t symbol of the new generat which has unwillingly inher a corrupted country and tries reject that heritage. But in rebellion, this new generat does not succeed in buildin new country; its rebellion is tile. Instead of the "new m Che Guevara dreamed of, protagonist is barely second-r an epigone. He's good at c plaining and cursing, but good at doing anything const tive.

The truly dominant charac in the book are those who exh the repressive charms of bourgeoisie: the father, t chauffeur, and Cayo Bermu the dictator's brutal right-h man. Bermudez represents pervasive sado-masochistic *chismo* (a word we no lo need to translate) that sym izes the evils of Latin Ameri oligarchies. There are no leaders here, as there were n in Watergate: all are servant higher powers. A subplot vides the element of suspe which such a long narra needs. As the novel works way through the elaborate sometimes unavoidably ted web of dialogue, young Sant discovers the full extent of father's corruption.

But to consider this novel sc in terms of its subject would a sad error.

"Conversation in The Ca dral" is not a consecutive, lit discourse but a "diachronic lage of dialogues," as the a Emir Rodriguez Monegal written. Each moment of logue between the young n and his father's chauffeur f out to incorporate, by them analogy, fragments of other logues between these and ot characters that explain, elabor comment on or contradict it. purely linear, horizontal, s chronic progress of the basic logue in the book is enriched the counterpoint of the verti diachronic multiplicity of other conversations, which up other moments in time space. Thus a conversation supposedly lasts a couple of h actually covers several decade a suffocating narrative space

This technique is so comp that it may scare many Am ican readers who have forgotten their Faulkner ha always shied away from Nabok have been utterly baffled by Th mas Pynchon, and sincerely lieve that Saul Bellow and Jo Updike are writers of this cen ry. It would be a pity if t enormous but not insurmounta difficulties of reading this m sive novel prevent readers fr becoming acquainted with a bo that reveals, as few others ha some of the ugly complexities the real Latin America.

Suzanne Jill Levine is a tra lator of Latin American fict and teaches a course on tran tion at New York University.

© The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	S	T	O		F	A	S	T		F	R	A	M	E
S	T	O	A		A	L	T	O		R	E	G	A	L
C	O	O	K	S	T	O	U	R		E	A	R	L	S
O	R	T		T	H	E	N		A	E	R	A	T	E
T	E	S	T	E	E		G	A	U	Z	E			
		O	R	A	L		P	R	E	D	I	C	T	
T	W	O	U	N	D	E	R	F	O	O	T			
R	A	P	T		T	O	E		E	S	S	O		
I	K	E		G	E	T	O	N	E	S	S	O	A	T
P	E	N	S	I	V	E		D	R	A	G			
			O	V	E	R	T		A	B	S	U	R	D
S	A	B	L	E	S		R	I	S	E		M	I	A
A	R	R	O	W		N	A	T	U	R	E	B	O	Y
L	I	A	M	A		O	D	E	R		R	E	D	O
T	A	N	G	Y		M	E	R	E		A	L	E	F

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

One of the most puzzling bidding problems for players at any level concerns the choice between three no-trump and game in a major suit that offers an eight-card fit. Beginners would be well advised to pick the major-suit automatically, but experts are more flexible in their judgment.

Many pairs reached three no-trump on the deal shown from the recent board-a-match team championship in New York, correctly rejecting the five-three heart fit. In the standard sequence shown, South showed a balanced hand with 19-20 points by his jump rebid to two no-trump. North could have bid three clubs in the hope of extracting delayed heart support, but judged correctly that his hand would be a suitable dummy for no-trump purposes.

The normal lead for West was a diamond, which gave South his contract with no trouble whatever. He established hearts by leading A-J and could count nine tricks. Even if West avoided the diamond lead, the contract could not be defeated.

At one table, West led a heart and South won in the dummy with the nine. He then ran t club nine, losing to the ten. T best shift for West was to spade queen, leaving South s problems. South won with spade king and cleared the he by playing A-J. When W ducked the third round he c took with the queen to conti the suit.

When West won with the k king, he played a second sp After winning with the ac dummy, South was still searc for his ninth trick. The posi was:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ 10
◇ 643
♣ 86

WEST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ KJ75
♣ Q2

EAST
♠ J9
♡ —
◇ 108
♣ K5

SOUTH
♠ 10
♡ —
◇ AQ
♣ AJ7

It was tempting to cash last heart and try a diam finesse, a play that would l led to defeat. But South had s inferences available.

West's original lead of dumm suit suggested that he had attractive holdings for lead poses in other suits. It was hi likely that West began with doubleton queen of spades ra than a Q-J combination would have offered a sound

South therefore threw spade ten on the last heart, ducked a club to West. A return saved the overtrick, the contract was home.

Notice that four hearts w have failed, rather unluc after an opening diamond from East. And after a spade l in practice.

NORTH (D)
♠ A8
♡ Q10953
◇ 643
♣ 986

WEST
♠ Q6
♡ K876
◇ KJ75
♣ Q102

EAST
♠ J95432
♡ 4
◇ 1082
♣ K53

SOUTH
♠ K107
♡ AJ2
◇ AQ9
♣ AJ74

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♣	Pass
1 ♡	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart six.

هكذا من الأصل

Weighs 223½

li to Play the Heavy n Bout With Wepner

By Dave Anderson

CHFIELD, Ohio, March 24).—The proof of Muham- Ali's disdain for Chuck er was in the pudding of belly yesterday when the pion weighed 223 1/2 pounds playful weigh-in ritual for t's world heavyweight bout here at the Coliseum Cleveland.

pner, the 35-year-old chal- whom Ali has described "cinch opponent," weighed ounds, trim and hard for

s weight was his heaviest title bout. He weighed in victories over Buster is in 1971 and 226 for Mac r in 1972. *But he was not* hampion then. In contrast, eighed 216 1/2 when he ed the title from George an in Zaire last year after months of severe training. s trained about three weeks night's scheduled 15-round

don't mean nothin'," Ali aid. "Wepner only requires o be in half-shape. This good little warmup."

Riches Ahead

is looking ahead to multi- n dollar extravaganzas Foreman and Joe Frazier this year, possibly preced- a bout *in June with Joe* r of England, the Euro-

penses Force le of Intrepid

ATTLE, March 24 (UPI).— pid, winner of two America's sailing series and a con- r in the 1974 selection round, sale. Sunny Vynne, prest- of the Seattle Sailing Foun- n which owns the boat, said his group could not afford ansport the 12-meter craft New York to Seattle and *pay for its upkeep.*

repid took the Cup in 1967 970 and was in the running present the United States in 1974 until losing to geous in a final race marred break in the Intrepid's ment.

nne said he hopes to sell the eter for between $150,000 and 00.

ss Curling Champs

RTH, Scotland, March 24 ters).—Switzerland became orld curling champions last beating the United States, olders, 7-3.



Associated Press.

WEIGHING THE LAUGHTER—Muhammad Ali, left, and challenger Chuck Wepner trade comments at weigh-in.

Champion's Court Is Like Music to His Ears

By Red Smith

RICHFIELD, Ohio, March 24 (NYT).—In the champion's dressing room deep in the catacombs of the Coliseum, Muhammad Ali sat relaxed on a folding chair placed in a corner where even the converging walls seemed to focus on him. His feet were wide apart, the soles of the high white boxing shoes flat on the floor, and he lolled back with his hands folded in the lap of a white terrycloth robe.

In something like 30 hours he would be defending the heavyweight championship of the world against Chuck Wepner in this big new hall that rises from farmlands midway between Cleveland and Akron. *Most fighters like to rest on the eve of a bout but* Muhammad Ali bears only a superficial resemblance to most fighters.

Yesterday morning he ran three and a half miles, yesterday afternoon he did his final turn in the gym. Now, awaiting the afternoon weigh-in, he spoke of many things with hardly a word about boxing.

"James Brown," he said, and his hand touched the shoulder of the rock singer seated at his left. "James Brown, the greatest man, the greatest name, he transcends music like I transcend boxing and *you'll never hear it from him. Me, I talk, I tell the world who* Ali is, but James Brown says nothing. In Lima, Peru, they say, 'You know James Brown, James Brown, James Brown?' In Cairo, Egypt, New Delhi, Zaire, in Jakarta, Indonesia . . ."

"I can't pronounce that," James Brown said. The singer was small beside the fighter, a dapper man with a glossy coiffure, a tidy moustache. He wore a leather jacket of shiny tan.

Song and Dance Man

"In Jakarta, Indonesia," Ali said, "all they ask me is *do* I know James Brown. They know his music—ha cha! Roddyahchuh." He was on his feet now, snapping his fingers, body swaying to a beat that only he could hear. The room was loud with laughter. He had an audience standing four or five rows deep in a semi-circle completely surrounding his corner.

"Today," James Brown said, "it was a privilege for me to get in the ring with you,"—his pause was timed for maximum effect—"as your friend." Laughter exploded.

"Billy Eckstine," said a man at the door, and the crowd parted to make room for that veteran of the music halls, bearded, bespectacled, smoking a pipe the size of a tenor saxophone. A charm on a chain about his neck looked like a polished black hand.

Ali waved a welcome as Eckstine took a chair next to Brown but the host was talking now about a tall young man on the fringe of the crowd. "The next heavyweight champion of the world," Ali was saying, "Larry Holmes! When I started sparring with him I toyed with him. Now I win some rounds and he wins some. Larry Holmes, come over here where we can see you. I don't know if he's ready to go 15 rounds like that, but five or six rounds he can give anybody hell, I'm telling you . . ."

"Redd Foxx," said the man at the door, and that comedian was ushered in. Grinning, he sat down next to Eckstine. It was beginning to look like a minstrel show with all the stars in line beside the interlocutor. A moment later, the singer Lloyd Price joined the lineup. He was a symphony in black—turtleneck, jacket, trousers.

And in This Corner . . .

Ali was glowing like crepes Suzette. These were his people, his rooting section. "James Brown, Billy Eckstine, Redd Foxx," he was chanting a litany, "Lloyd Price—How can I lose?"

"Ain't no way with the stuff you use," Eckstine sang, and the audience howled.

"In Ethiopia," Ali said, "12 beautiful Ethiopian girls come in on this 747. They knew me. 'Ali, Ali, Ali.' And I gave 'em my autograph. I was proud. You was around when Sugar Ray was fighting, right? When he fought it was more than a bout. It was a happening!"

"For us blacks," Eckstine said, "he gave us something to be proud of. And now it's you." Ali inclined his head in acknowledgement. He had left his chair and was squatting to make small talk with five or six small boys, scrubbed and faultless in Sunday plumage.

"Quiet, everybody," Ali commanded. "In 1957—how long ago is that? Eighteen years? I was a little kid in Louisville and it was Derby time—*quiet now.* While I'm champion you've got to listen. There was this place the Top Hat, with maybe a hundred cats around outside and all the girls in their pretty furs and I heard this cat laughing—hee-hee-hee! Ha-ha-ha! And it's Lloyd Price, takes a shot of whiskey like this . . ."

Holding an imaginary shot glass with thumb and two fingers, he tossed a potion off. "Hee-hee-hee! Got him another drink, and then that laugh again. Lloyd Price! Lloyd Price! I promised myself I could meet him someday."

He turned to Redd Foxx. "Tell us a story." "We're not on the air?" the comedian said. "All right. There was this drunk staggered into a Catholic church and sat down in a confessional."

"Speak up," Ali said. "Louder, so they can hear you."

"Not at these prices," Redd Foxx said. The champion of the world *clutched his sides.*

Canadiens Second

Sabres Capture a Title, Plus NHL's Top Mark

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 24 (UPI).—The Buffalo Sabres clinched the title in their National Hockey League division yesterday and moved four points ahead of the Montreal Canadiens for the overall NHL lead.

"Everybody's happy," said René Robert, one of three Buffalo players to score two goals in the 9-4 drubbing of the California Golden Seals. "But they don't want to talk about it because we've got two big weeks to go and we don't want to spoil everything."

The sentiment was echoed by many Sabres. If they stay ahead of the Canadiens, who lost 2-1 to Philadelphia, they go into the playoffs against the playoff contender with the worst record—a decided edge.

Rick Dudley became the fifth Sabre to score 30 goals this season, tying an NHL record held by a number of clubs with six games left, the Sabres have three more players within range of the 30 mark.

In addition, they have one—Richard Martin—with 47 goals, and his two "French Connection" linemates, Robert and Gil Perreault, have 39 and 38. If Robert and Perreault break the 40-goal mark, the Sabres would become only the second team in NHL history to have three 40-goal scorers in a single season.

Buffalo moved 16 points up on *Boston to capture the Division* 4 title. Philadelphia won the division 1 crown Saturday.

Flyers 2, Canadiens 1

At Philadelphia, Ross Lonsberry's second-period goal gave the Flyers a 2-1 victory over Montreal. The Stanley Cup champion Flyers went ahead, 1-0, at 9.27 *of the first period when* Rick MacLeish tallied his 35th goal.

Islanders 3, North Stars 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Bill MacMillan poked a backhander past goalie Pete Lopresti at 9:43 of the third period to lift the New York Islanders to a 3-3 tie with the North Stars. MacMillan's goal came *9.43* into the third period.

Rangers 7, Bruins 5

At New York, Jean Ratelle scored his 31st and 32nd goals, including the game-winner at 16:24 of the final period, to give the Rangers a 7-5 victory over Boston. Ratelle took a rebound from a shot by Rod Gilbert and scored from 10 feet out past Bruin goalie Gilles Gilbert.

Canucks 3, Blues 3

At Vancouver, British Columbia, the Canucks and St. Louis tied, 3-3. In the first period, the teams traded power-play goals, Pierre Plante finding the mark for the Blues while defenseman Bob Dailey equalized Vancouver.

Black Hawks 4, Red Wings 4

At Chicago, Dale Tallon's goal with less than four minutes left to play lifted the Black Hawks to a 4-4 tie with Detroit. The standoff gave Chicago 76 points, two behind first-place Vancouver and two ahead of St. Louis with six games left for each team to play *in the Division 2 race.*

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Division 1						
x-Philadelphia	45	18	10	100	262	169
NY Rangers	35	26	13	83	297	254
NY Islanders	31	24	19	81	244	202
Atlanta	31	39	13	75	224	315
Division 2						
Vancouver	34	31	9	77	247	243
Chicago	34	33	8	76	248	223
St. Louis	30	30	14	74	248	252
Minnesota	21	45	7	49	209	318
Kansas City	14	49	10	38	169	302
Division 3						
Montreal	43	13	17	103	341	209
Los Angeles	39	15	19	97	247	168
Pittsburgh	33	26	15	81	301	267
Detroit	21	41	12	54	234	307
Washington	6	63	5	17	157	408
Division 4						
x-Buffalo	46	13	15	107	336	222
Boston	40	23	11	91	333	228
Toronto	29	31	18	71	261	288
California	19	42	12	50	200	284

x-Clinched division title

Sunday's Games

NY Rangers 7, Boston 5 (Vickers 2, Ratelle 2, Butler, Gilbert, Sanderson; Sheppard 2, Schmautz, Vadnais, Anderson)

Detroit 4, Chicago 2 (Dionne 2, McKechnie Libett; Martin 2, White, Tallon).

NY Islanders 3, Minnesota 3 (MacMillan, Gillies, Drouin; Cressman, Hextall, Goldsworthy).

Philadelphia 3, Montreal 1 (MacLeish, Lonsberry; Lafleur).

St. Louis 3, Vancouver 3 (Plante, Sacharuk Berenson; Dailey, Murray, Oddleifson).

Atlanta 5, Washington 0 (Comeau 2, Romanchych, Harvey, Bennett).

Buffalo 9, California 4 (Perreault 2, Robert 2, Dudley 2, Ramsay, McNab, Stanfield; Gardner 3, Williams, Petes).

Kings Top Bulls To Clinch Berth In NBA Playoffs

KANSAS CITY, March 24 (UPI).—Nate Archibald hit 35 points, including 15 consecutive free throws, leading the Kansas City-Omaha Kings to a 103-101 victory over the Chicago Bulls yesterday.

The victory clinched a wild-card berth in the National Basketball Association playoffs for the Kings and moved them to within 1 1/2 games of the first-place Bulls in the Midwest Division.

The Kings, who trailed throughout most of the game, caught the Bulls with a fourth-period rally. Their triumph came before 16,803 fans, the largest indoor sports crowd in Kansas City history.

In the other undecided battle for an Eastern Conference playoff spot, the New York Knicks lost in Boston to the Celtics, 96-86, and now trail the Houston Rockets by one game.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
x-Boston	54	21	.720	—
Buffalo	44	30	.595	9 1/2
New York	36	39	.480	18
Philadelphia	34	42	.447	20 1/2
Central Division				
x-Washington	55	20	.733	—
Cleveland	38	38	.500	17 1/2
Houston	38	39	.494	18
Atlanta	36	47	.390	26
New Orleans	29	54	.270	34 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Chicago	43	31	.581	—
KC-Omaha	42	33	.560	1 1/2
Detroit	37	38	.487	7
Milwaukee	34	41	.453	9 1/2
Pacific Division				
x-Golden State	44	32	.579	—
Seattle	36	39	.480	7 1/2
Portland	35	41	.453	9 1/2
Phoenix	30	45	.400	13 1/2
Los Angeles	28	46	.378	15

x-Clinched division title.

Sunday's Games

Phoenix 102, Seattle 96 (Bantom 22, Van Arsdale 19, Saunders 19; Haywood 23, Brown 20).

Cleveland 101, Houston 95 (Brewer 18, Chones 16, Snyder 16, Russell 16; Tomjanovich 30, Ratleff 21).

Los Angeles 116, Milwaukee 97 (Goodrich 36, Russell 20; Abdul-Jabbar 22, Srokaw 16).

Detroit 125, New Orleans 114 (Bing 29, Lanier 26; Williams 28, James 18).

Boston 96, New York 86 (Havlicek 22, White 18; Monroe 20, Jackson 17).

Kansas City-Omaha 103, Chicago 101 (Archibald 35, Wedman 13, Walker 18, Lacey 18; Love 38, Sloan 26).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Indiana 117, Utah 112 (McGinnis 44, Billman 24; Boone 29, Malone 28).

San Antonio 122, San Diego 102 (Jones 25, Gervin 30; Adams 18, Jones 16).

Denver 114, New York 111 (Green 34, Calvin 23, Irving 40, Renon 25).

Memphis 104, Virginia 101 (Johnson 29, Finch 18; Wise 22, Twardzik 22).

Kentucky 121, St. Louis 110 (Gilmore 28, Dampier 26; Barnes 36, Lucas 26).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

San Diego 1, Vancouver 0 (Lacroix).

Phoenix 5, Indianapolis 3 (Gray 2, McNamara, Ptorek, Boergeson; Sheridan, Heatley Bond).

Winnipeg 4, Chicago 3 (Hedberg 2, Beaudin, Ketola; Popeil, Coates, Backstrom).

Minnesota 4, Edmonton 2 (Gambucci 2, Connelly, Arbour; Rogers, McKay).

Heldman Heads Team

NEW YORK, March 24 (Reuters).—Fifth-ranked American Julie Heldman has been named as captain of the U.S. Federation Cup Women's Tennis Team to compete in Aix-en-Provence, France, from May 5 to 11.

English Leader Is Led Off Field By Soccer Ruling

LONDON, March 24 (Reuters).—Alan Ball, the England and Arsenal soccer captain, was suspended for three league matches here today by the Football Association Disciplinary Commission.

Ball and teammate Bob McNab had appealed to the commission against being sent off for dissent in a club match at Derby on Feb. 23. McNab's appeal also failed and he, too, was suspended for three games.

It was the fifth time in Ball's career that he had been ordered off

The Scoreboard

THOROUGHBRED RACING—At Hallandale, Fla., Gold and Myrrh outdueled favored Proud and Bold for a surprise victory in the $124,200 Gulfstream Park Handicap. Jockey Walter Blum sent Gold and Myrrh into the chase after Proud and Bold, ridden by Gene St. Leon, took the lead right at the start of the 1 1/4-mile run. Carrying 114 pounds, six less than the front runner, the dark bay son of Damascus pushed in front at the eighth pole and held on to win.

Proud and Bold, owned by Robert Van Worp jr., was seven lengths in front of the third horse, Buffalo Lark, ridden by Larry Snyder.

Anger Common Denominator Among World's Sports Fans

PARIS, March 24 (IHT).—In New Delhi yesterday, angry ns took out their frustrations on the stands of a racetrack; Rome, irate fans punished other fans.

Italian police fired tear-gas grenades to disperse fans ttling in Rome's Olympic Stadium before a soccer match *tween Roma and their intracity rivals, Lazio.*

Police said fighting started after a group of Lazio supporters hoisted a banner which said: "The Roma fans are stards."

After bombardments with oranges and stones, the police rsuaded the Lazio fans to take down their sign and order as restored.

The trouble in India started when the fourth race ended the local horse track. When the favorites finished third d fourth, the fans hurled chairs at the totalizer. Police ain resorted to tear gas but peace was restored only when e track stewards voided the race.

Baseball's Long-Ball Hitters In Shape for Opening Day

NEW YORK, March 24 (UPI).—The sluggers who make headlines during the baseball season are beginning to unload as opening day fast approaches.

With the season opener only two weeks away, game-breakers like Willie Stargell, Johnny Bench, Willie McCovey and Jeff *Burroughs are rounding into* their customary powerful form.

Stargell and Burroughs, for example, each hit two home runs yesterday while Bench hammered a homer and McCovey collected two doubles in exhibition action.

Stargell's homers and another by Al Oliver enabled the Pittsburgh Pirates to defeat the Philadelphia Phillies, 8-4; Bench's blast helped the Cincinnati Reds down the Boston Red Sox, 7-3, and McCovey's hitting paced the San Diego Padres to a 14-0 rout of the Chicago Cubs.

Burroughs's two homers came in a losing effort as the Montreal Expos edged the Texas Rangers, 8-7. Home runs by Bob Bailey and rookie Gary Carter paced Montreal to victory.

In other action, Baltimore's split squad won a pair of games, defeating Atlanta, 4-3, and St. Louis, 6-3; the New York Yankees blanked Detroit, 5-0; Kansas City whipped the Chicago White Sox, 8-3; Houston topped Minnesota, 7-4; San Francisco outslugged its *Phoenix farm club, 12-11,* and California blanked Oakland, 1-0.

A scheduled game between the New York Mets and Los Angeles at St. Petersburg, Fla., was canceled when the Dodger team plane developed engine trouble at Vero Beach, Fla.

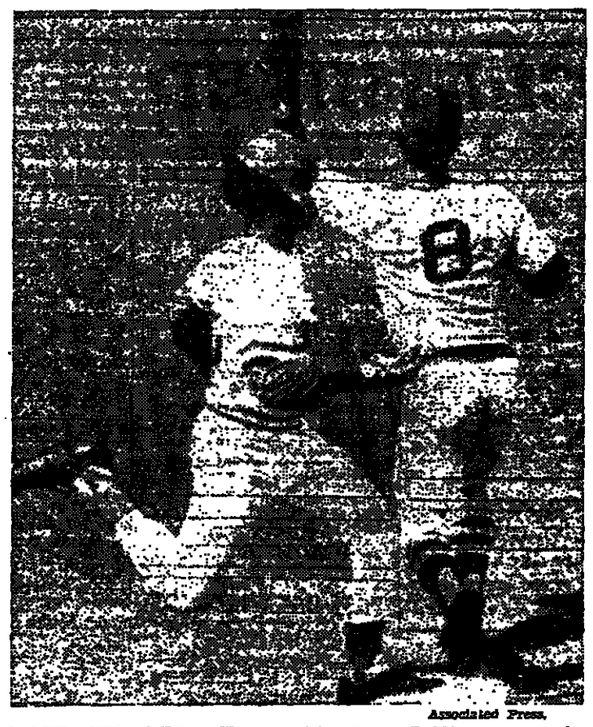
Brooks Robinson and Dave *Duncan were the key figures in* the Orioles' twin victory. Robinson singled home the winning run in the eighth inning to beat the Braves and Duncan, acquired from Cleveland late last month, hit two homers in the victory over the Cardinals.

Jim Palmer pitched well for the Orioles against St. Louis, allowing six hits and three runs in seven innings of work. Bobby Grich also homered for the Orioles against St. Louis while *Don Baylor hit his sixth homer* of the spring for Baltimore in the game with Atlanta.

George Medich became the first Yankee pitcher to work seven innings and allowed only four hits against the Tigers. Medich has now allowed only 12 hits in 21 innings this spring and has a 0.43 earned run average. Alex Johnson hit his third homer of the spring for the Yankees.

Tony Solaita singled to start a six-run eighth inning and capped the rally with a two-run double in the Royals' triumph. Hal McRae collected two doubles and a single and Vada Pinson homered for Kansas City. Al Fitzmorris retired the first 15 batters in succession and allowed only one *hit in six innings* of work for the Royals.

Cliff Johnson drove in three runs to pace Houston's victory; Ed Goodson hit a three-run homer in the Giants' triumph and rookie Chuck Hockenberry pitched out of eighth and ninth-inning jams to preserve California's victory over Oakland.



Associated Press.

CAN'T SEE OUT—Cincinnati's Ken Griffey races to first as helmet falls over his eyes and prevents him from seeing putout by the Boston Red Sox' Carl Yastrzemski.

Palmer's Charge Again Leads Nowhere

CKSONVILLE, Fla., March AP).—Larry Ziegler held off field with a 17-under-par 65 rday and won the Greater sonville Open golf tourna- as Arnold Palmer's game again collapsed on the of victory.

e players, including Palmer, or shared the lead before er's late birdie-par-birdie provided him with a two- e triumph on the strength 73-hole total of 276, 12 under on the 7,142-yard Deerwood try Club course.

was Ziegler's second Amer- victory in 10 years of tour petition.

d this time he got paid for it ,000 from the total *purse of* 000.

e first time he won in the Michigan Classic, the tour- nt sponsors discovered they t have enough money to pay

His purse eventually was up by the Tournament rs Division of the PGA. It paid in two installments and d him the nickname "Half- Ziegler."

gler also won the 1974 Mo- Open.

imer, 45, and still one of the 's greatest gate attractions te the longest, most dismal p of his career, twice held are of the lead in the final d but couldn't keep it going, lew to an agonizing 75 and well back at 284.

was the third time Palmer

LEADING SCORES

Ziegler	$30,000	73-69-69-65—276
McLendon	$15,575	67-72-71-68—278
Morley	$13,575	72-71-68-70—281
Graham	$7,050	74-69-71-65—279
Armstrong	$5,450	71-73-68-70—282
North	$5,450	71-71-70-68—280
Shaw	$5,450	70-67-72-71—280
Cole	$3,765	69-69-74-69—281
Trevino	$3,765	69-73-69-71—282
Dickson	$3,765	69-71-71-71—281
Inman	$3,765	70-69-73-70—281
McCord	$3,765	70-69-71-72—281
Elkington	$2,850	71-70-69-72—282
Floyd	$2,850	71-69-71-69—280
Melnyk	$2,850	74-67-69-72—282
Blackburn	$2,850	69-69-71-73—282

Jipcho Has One Pro Regret

LOS ANGELES, March 24 (UPI).—Kenya's Ben Jipcho has one regret about turning professional. He will not get to meet Filbert Bayi of Tanzania at the Montreal Olympics next year.

"I would very much like *to meet* Bayi," Jipcho said. "It's just too bad they can't make the Olympics an open competition."

If the games were open to pros, Jipcho, 32, said he would like to enter the 1,500 meters, 5,000 meters and 3,000-meter steeplechase.

In the fourth International Track Association competition of the year Saturday, Jipcho set pro marks by capturing the mile in 3 minutes 56.2 seconds and the two-mile event in 8:27.0. That gave him seven victories in seven races this year.

"I think I could have run 3:54 or 3:55 if somebody had pushed me the last two laps," said Jipcho of his mile clocking.

Stracey to Defend

LONDON, March 24 (Reuters).—Britain's John Stracey will defend his European welterweight boxing title against *Max Hebei*son of Switzerland here next month, it was announced yesterday. The fight will take place at the Royal Albert Hall on April 29.

"I'm in the best shape of my life. Don't ask me why. I guess I just get better with age. I should be good for another four years."

Jipcho turned in his mile performance 55 minutes after beating Tracy Smith to the tape in the two mile. He broke his own pro mark of 8:34.0.

Jipcho was asked if he had any goals this year.

"How fast I run depends on the motivation—money," the Kenyan said with a grin.

Swiss Is Winner In Pro Slalom

BEAR VALLEY, Calif., March 24 (AP).—Swiss skier Josef Odermatt beat Frenchman Jean-Noel Augert in the finals of the parallel slalom yesterday to add $4,000 to his earnings in the 1975 pro ski tour.

Odermatt, 23, third in the standings, came through the two-heat race .830 second ahead of Augert.

American Ken Corrock, 25, earned $1,500 after defeating the *tour's No. 2 skier,* Henri Duvillard of France, in the opening round and then eighth-ranked Patrick Russel of France in the quarterfinals before losing to Odermatt in the semis.

But that was his last hurrah. It only *set the stage for another* in an exasperating series of bitter frustrations for the proud old champion who seeks so desperately to recapture the magic that was once his.

Third-round leader Mike Morley bogeyed the final hole for a 70 and a tie for second at 278 with Mac McLendon, who closed with a 68.

Jack Nicklaus, Johnny Miller and Lee Trevino did not compete.

Connors Can Start Controversy With Injury

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP).—Tennis whiz Jimmy Connors stirs up controversy almost every time he steps on the court and sometimes even when he stays on the sidelines.

Connors was supposed to face fellow-American Vitas Gerulaitis in the finals of the Independent *Players Association championships* here yesterday, but he withdrew with an ankle injury.

Instead of watching Connors, currently the world's top player, the disappointed crowd of 4,500 got little-known Polish player Wojtek Fibak. After Gerulaitis disposed of Fibak, 6-3, 7-5, the fans weren't the *only ones who* felt cheated.

"Why couldn't he have withdrawn last night?" asked Czechoslovakian pro Jan Kodes, figuring that he would have gone into the finals if Connors had bowed out earlier.

"He did this in Little Rock and Fairfield, too," said Kodes. "One time he had something wrong with his stomach."

Connors beat Kodes, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1, in Saturday night's semifinals. Apparently, Connors's injured ankle got worse overnight and, after trying briefly to warm up yesterday, he couldn't continue.

"I need *the money, too,*" said Kodes. "But he's a star, and he can get away with it."

Gerulaitis, who won the first prize of $7,500 by default and earned another $1,000 by beating Fibak, backed up Connors's decision.

"I saw Jimmy Connors's ankle and there was no way he could continue," said Gerulaitis.

Added Dr. Tom Vitti, the consulting physician: "To allow *Jimmy to play would be to en*danger the career of an excellent player."

Elsewhere, American Harold Solomon and Australian Rod Laver captured World Championship Tennis tournaments.

In Memphis, Tenn., Solomon outlasted Jiri Hrebec of Czechoslovakia, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4, to become *the year's first double-winner on* the Red Group tour.

Solomon, 22, seeded fifth, picked up $12,000 for his efforts in the two-hour match.

In Caracas, Laver, the top seed, posted his third straight Blue Group victory with a 7-6, 6-2 victory over Mexico's Raul Ramirez.

Britain's Virginia Wade survived four match points to hold off Czechoslovakian teen-ager Martina Navratilova in the Maureen Connolly Brinker women's tournament.

Wade won the match, 2-6, 7-6, 4-3, when Navratilova retired after aggravating an old Achilles-tendon injury.

And in Monte Carlo, Arthur Ashe of the United States got off to an impressive start as the WCT Green Group began play. The second-seeded Ashe, the only one of the top seeds to see action, coasted past fellow-countryman Dick Dell, 6-0, 6-0.

25-Meter Pool Leads to Records

BREMEN, West Germany, *March 24 (UPI).*—A West German and a Russian bested two listed world swimming indoor records last weekend but their marks wouldn't count.

West German Peter Nocke clocked 50.57 for the men's 100-meter freestyle; Russian Nikolai Pankin clocked 2:17.84 for the 200 breaststroke, but both records came in a 25-meter pool here. Official world records can only be set in pools with a length of 50 meters.

Britain Is 1 and a 2

VIENNA, March 24 (Reuters).—British couples danced away with the top two places at the 1975 European ballroom dancing championships, which ended here last night. Frank Venables and Lynn Horwood won, with Gary Richardson and Susan Pedvin second.

Art Buchwald

Funds for Cambodia

WASHINGTON.—Last week the Ford administration announced it had "found" $21.5 million for Cambodia military aid that it did not know it had before. It seems that because of "sloppy" bookkeeping in the Defense Department we had shortchanged Cambodia that amount of money and, therefore, without the advice and consent of the Senate, the aid was being dispatched immediately.



Buchwald

President Ford was furious when he heard the news and said he would not condone that kind of bookkeeping again. What he didn't say was that he had ordered his staff to check the Defense Department and find out who was responsible for the bungle.

It turned out it was Glockstern who was in charge of the Cambodia account.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff called him in. "Glockstern," a general said, "you have blotted your copybook. How could you possibly have made this error which has embarrassed us and caused anguish in the high circles of government?"

"I've been going over my books and I can't find any way we owe the Cambodians $21 million."

* * *

An Air Force general said, "We have evidence from other sources that we shortchanged the Cambodians by $21 million."

"What other sources?" Glockstern demanded.

"Henry Kissinger's brother," an Army general retorted.

"I brought my books with me," Glockstern said. "You can look at them. We paid the Cambodians every cent that Congress voted in 1974. You can go over them if you want to."

* * *

"We're not interested in your books," an admiral told him. "We know you made a mistake and the manly thing to do is own up to it."

Glockstern refused to budge. "I'm a graduate certified public accountant. During all my years of working for the Defense Department, I have never made an error and I refuse to admit that my Cambodian accounts are not in order."

The Marine general said, "Glockstern, the Cambodians have accountants, too, and they maintain we still owe them $21 million. The United States never questions the accounting methods of a friendly sovereign power. If they say the books are incorrect, we have no choice but to give them the money."

"What money?" Glockstern said. "We don't have any funds to give them, unless Congress appropriates more."

* * *

"I don't think we should bother Congress about a measly $21 million. They have a lot of important things on their mind. I believe it's up to us to find $21 million so we can square our debt," the Air Force general said.

"OK," said Glockstern. "What do you suggest?"

"It seems to me," said the admiral, "an overrun on an aircraft carrier of $21 million would not be out of line."

"That's fine with me," said Glockstern, "as long as it doesn't go on my books."

"But it has to go on your books," the Army general said. "We can't give the money to the Cambodians unless we announce that you made a $21-million error. Otherwise Congress will have our butts."

* * *

"You have to do it for your country," the Marine general said.

"Glockstern," the Air Force general said gently. "How would you like to be secretary of the Treasury?"

"I wouldn't mind if it didn't hurt my pension," Glockstern replied.

"Then you're willing to admit you made a mistake on the Cambodian account?"

"Yes," said Glockstern, "but it wasn't my fault. The battery in my pocket calculator went dead."

Michelin Guide To U.K., Ireland Changes Little

PARIS, March 24 (IHT).—When the first Michelin guide to hotels and restaurants in Britain and Ireland came out last year, there was outrage. Only 25 restaurants were found worthy of a star. None got two stars, let alone three, the top rating.

Now this year's guide is out and it isn't likely to make the British and Irish any happier. While 12 restaurants have earned stars, six have lost them, bringing the total to 31. However, there is still no two-star restaurant in the islands.

Also published today are guides to the Benelux countries and to Spain and Portugal. Belgium retains its single three-star restaurant, the Villa Lorraine in Brussels, and has 15 two-star restaurants compared to 11 last year. Spain and Portugal have 39 one-star restaurants, compared to 29 in last year's edition.



Associated Press.

Kjell Hallbing, who has written 77 Westerns in Norwegian.

Morgan Kane: The U.S. Marshal From Oslo

By Oeyvind Norstroem

OSLO (AP).—When he sat down to write his first Western novel 15 years ago Kjell Hallbing had never seen the Far West or a cowboy.

Today, after 77 novels featuring U.S. Marshal Morgan Kane, Hallbing is a best-selling Western writer in Europe, knows how to handle a six-shooter and rolls his own cigarettes.

Hallbing was a 25-year-old bank clerk in Oslo when he started his writing career. His first 30 books were Westerns in what he calls "the ordinary Zane Grey tradition." Then he introduced U.S. Marshal Kane—and with Kane came success.

The 77-book series has been translated into German, Spanish, Dutch, English and the Scandinavian languages. In Norway, whose population is less than 4 million, the Morgan Kane books have sold a total of 5 million.

Hallbing is a member of the Western Writers of America organization, but his books have not so far been published in the United States, although he has sold 1.5 million copies in Britain.

"Kane should be ready for introduction to American Western enthusiasts sometime during the summer. We've had to brush up and Westernize his English a bit for greater authenticity since all of the books were originally written in Norwegian," Hallbing said.

A slender, 6-footer, he wrote his first books under several pen names, including "Louis Materson," managing to keep his identity secret for six or seven years.

'Kane should be ready for introduction to American Western enthusiasts sometime during summer. We've had to brush up and Westernize his English a bit for greater authenticity since all the books were originally written in Norwegian.'

When the Morgan Kane series became a hit, readers noticed that the books made no mention of an "original" title in English or of a translator—required under Norwegian publishing rules—and the secret was out.

Hallbing does not believe his nationality has had any effect on his sales record in Norway.

"Without a Western-sounding alias, however, it might have been more difficult to get the series launched. Anyway, people would have found it preposterous for a local bank clerk, writing under his own name, to take up competition with established Western writers," Hallbing admitted.

U.S. Marshal Kane is a composite of the people who lived in the West, compiled from Hallbing's documentary studies.

"Kane was born on the Santa Fe Trail in the fall of 1855, date unknown. He stands 6 feet 4 and weighs about 165 pounds. He has personality traits that touch on the psychopathic," Hallbing said. "He is a periodic drinker, a gambler, has a weakness for women, but in contrast to most of the conventional Western heroes, he does have a sex life and his occasional visits to houses of dubious repute are not always strictly business calls by a law-enforcing officer.

"In short, he is a person of the type that really lived out West, and I have tried to remove as much as possible of the uncritical glorification of the hero that was until recently typical in most, although not all, Western stories," said Hallbing.

Many Norwegian critics have applauded the writer for his realism and his easy-flowing prose. One even went so far as to suggest that Kane ought to be included in literary textbooks.

Others have attacked the Morgan Kane series, which is now also appearing in comic strip editions in Norway and other European countries, as based on a "fascist ideology intended to poison the minds" of the young.

Hallbing shrugs off this criticism, with the remark that one thing the men and women of the Far West did not have time for was ideology.

The writer is now planning to kill off Kane in Bolivia. "I really can't say I like the fellow myself, so it will be a relief when he finally goes."

Kane's death will mean a change in direction for Hallbing.

"I have become increasingly preoccuped by the Indian version of the history of the West, especially after meeting descendants of Crow Indians and other tribes during visits to the regions where they once reigned. The American Indians, more than most other 'primitive' people, have been grossly misrepresented in our 'civilized' versions of history, and I would like to take this theme up in future books. I might also look into our own Norwegian history where much material is still unused."

Hallbing has already touched on the Indian theme. Together with Swedish-born composer and pop singer Benny Borg he has been on the Norwegian Top Ten Pop Chart with ballads of the Far West.

Kjell Hallbing is married, with two sons 17 and 9 years old, who are not above average interested in their father's books or those of his American competitors who appear here in translation.

He considers "Shane" as the greatest "conventional" Western movie ever made, but thinks Swedish film-maker Jan Troell's screen version of Wilhelm Moberg's stories of Swedish emigration to the United States as "the greatest Western ever made."

"Moberg, being a European without the immediate need for apology that may have bothered many great American writers, might indeed have been the man to write 'the truly great American novel' if he had followed up the emigration series," Hallbing said.

PEOPLE: *President Ford Cited For Fashion Charisma*

The best-dressed men in the United States, according to the Fashion Foundation of America, are President Ford, Chicago Mayor Richard Daley and Jim (Catfish) Hunter of the New York Yankees. Among others on the list: Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.; Edward Horrigan, president of Cutty Sark, and Lee Majors of ABC-TV. The foundation cited Ford's "button-down shirts, subtle neckwar and brown plaid suits" which "reflect confident fashion charisma in public appearances on television."

* * *

Francesca Chessa of Sassari, Sardinia, who has avoided serving a prison sentence for years by remaining almost continually pregnant, has had another child, her 18th. Mrs. Chessa, wife of a street cleaner, was convicted of fraud and forgery. Under Italian law, she cannot be jailed while pregnant or immediately after giving birth. But now her husband says enough is enough. "Now there are too many children," he declared. "I've decided to stop the pregnancies."

* * *

Magazine publisher Malcolm Forbes has indefinitely postponed his attempt to become the first person to cross the Atlantic in a balloon. Forbes, who had vowed after a nearly disastrous attempt in early January that he would try again in six weeks, said that studies of his balloon complex and rigging showed the system could not work.

* * *

JAILED: World citizen Garry Davis, 53, Sunday night in Basel. He has been put in prison for 20 days, his second jail term for crossing the border from France into Switzerland without papers. He spent a week in a Swiss jail in January. When Davis left France in December, he sent all his French documents to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as a protest against the treatment he had received from a French court, which gave him a suspended sentence in connection with issuing unofficial passports on French territory. Davis renounced his U.S. citizenship in 1948 to launch a world government movement, which issues world citizen passports.

* * *

About 60,000 people turned up Saturday night in a San Francisco stadium for 10 hours of rock and to help raise money for schools. The $200,000 profit was supposed to make up for a fund shortage that would have forced the school system to cut out sports, music and other programs. But the day before the concert, the school system had a windfall —officials discovered that there was $2.1 million in the budget that had somehow been overlooked.

* * *

Comedian Jack Carter, 52, is being sued for divorce by his wife of four years, Roxanne Carter, 38, in Los Angeles. She is seeking alimony and a property settlement that would include the couple's Beverly Hills home and their car.

* * *

Xaviera Hollander, 31, the ex-"Happy Hooker," has denied charges that she had married Toronto antique dealer Peter Allen, 40, to help her defeat Canadian efforts to get her deported. "It's for love," she said, "not for immigration reasons," and said the marriage took place in Toronto last October. A deportation order has been issued against her on grounds that she is a self-confessed criminal—her book. Her appeal is expected to be heard by the Supreme Court of Canada in late June.

* * *

A 40-year fight by an American-born woman to return to the United States ended Sunday at Kennedy Airport in New York. Emma Coachman, 80, who went to the Soviet Union with her engineer husband in 1928, divorced him and began trying to return to the United States. Because her husband was not an American, it took a change in U.S. law for her to regain citizenship. "I feel wonderful to be here," she said as she was taken off a flight from Moscow on a stretcher. An improperly healed leg fracture has left her an invalid. "I left as an American 40 years ago . . . and I am coming back." She will live in a nursing home run by the Tolstoy Foundation in Valley Cottage, New York.

* * *

Gen. Omar Bradley, 82, will be released from the intensive care unit of UCLA Medical Center "within the next several days," an Army spokesman said the weekend in Los Angeles. The spokesman said the only living U.S. five-star general is expected to recover completely with no residual effects from the illness he suffered last Monday.

* * *

The Wally Roethlers, of Decorah, Iowa, owners of a bowling alley who lost more than $1,000 in a break-in last month, have recovered the missing money in their mailbox attached to a tree the other day. "I found most of it with this money which is missing. This should cover everything taken," the unsigned note said. Mrs. Roether said, "It sort of restores news a person's feeling for people. They can be pretty decent and honest after all."

* * *

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has filed a $50,000 Superior Court suit against actor Al Pacino, alleging breach of contract. The suit was filed in Los Angeles, contending that Pacino violated an agreement he signed with MGM in March, 1971, when he was paid last January to portray Lucky Luciano in an upcoming production. MGM also is seeking an injunction prohibiting Pacino from performing in any theatrical production between now and Aug. 30.

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

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